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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

"GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION."

NO plank of the Chicago platform seems to have aroused more radical differences of opinion than the one which opposes "government by injunction." The language of the platform is:

"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges, and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House of Representatives, relative to contempts in Federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt."

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Bryan treated separately the relation between the Federal Government and the States, and the alleged abuse of injunction proceedings (LITERARY DIGEST, September 19). He declared that his party is pledged to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and that it is also pledged to protect and defend the dual scheme of our Government as "an indissoluble union of indestructible States." He added:

"It will be noticed that, while the United States guarantees to every State a Republican form of government, and is empowered to protect each State against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State, except upon application of the legislature of the State, or upon the application of the Executive when the legislature can not be convened. This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the State, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the President to judge of the necessity for Federal assistance."

The section of the Constitution referred to (sec. 4, art. iv.) reads:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union

a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence."

Mr. Bryan, in another part of his letter of acceptance, favored arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees on the ground that society has a right to protect itself from the consequences of disputes, and said:

"The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the Senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval."

The interference and injunction issues, being largely the outgrowth of the railroad troubles in and about Chicago in 1894, have rarely been distinguished from each other in campaign discussion, because both appeared to be phases of the question of the relation between the Federal and State governments.

Governor Altgeld of Illinois (in Cooper Union, New York, October 17) made an exhaustive defense of his action during the Chicago troubles and of the plank in the Chicago platform against Federal interference and government by injunction. In brief his claims are:

That upon the testimony of investigators and the railroad and post-office records, property losses did not exceed \$360,000, and that delay of mails at Chicago by either strikers or the railroad never exceeded nine hours at any time. That serious rioting did not occur until six days after the troubles began, and his state troops quelled it. But that United States troops were sent in three days before the serious rioting occurred, over the heads of local, state, and regular United States authorities upon the appeal and under the direction of specially appointed government counsel who was also an attorney for one of the interested railroads. That the presence of the United States troops served as an irritant and that they did no good while there. That the precedent established is dangerous and unconstitutional. That blanket injunctions were issued, marshals sworn in, and about 450 men arrested for contempt of court, many of them jailed without trial by jury and afterward discharged because nothing could be proved against them. That for the time being the corporations, through Mr. Walker as government counsel, were the government. That similar usurpation by means of the courts occurred when receivers of the Northern Pacific Railway appointed by Judge Jenkins reduced wages without notice, and then secured an injunction forbidding the men from quitting the employment of the road. "If any man quit the employment of the road while that injunction was in force he was guilty of contempt of court, liable to be tried, not by a jury, but by the judge who issued the injunction himself, and sent to prison indefinitely."

Power of the Federal Government.—"By the express terms of the Constitution a State has nothing to do with the maintenance of the authority or the execution of the laws of the United States within the territory of the State. The prevention and punishment of offenses connected with the mails, with interstate commerce, and with the administration of justice in the Federal courts are committed to the general Government, and to it alone. Such offenses in no wise menace the government of the State within which they are committed. Therefore the State can not require protection against them. The State has no duties to discharge in these matters. Therefore it can require no 'Federal assistance' with respect to them. Of course domestic violence often, as in the recent riots, is directed against both State and Federal authority indiscriminately, and either or both may suppress it. And in such cases the action of each in maintaining its own authority over the subjects committed to it tends to aid the other. But in such cases each is acting in its own independent right as a sovereign government and on its own behalf. It would be as absurd to claim that the United States must neglect

its own interests because in protecting them those of a State may be incidentally protected, as to claim that a State must let riot run free because it happens to be directed against Federal rights or officers as well as its own. This would limit and belittle the sovereignty of both governments. *Imperium in imperio* would be false.

"According to Mr. Bryan, there is somewhere implied in the Constitution, for it is nowhere expressed, a prohibition of the use of force by the United States against persons who, within the limits of a State, may be successfully resisting its officers and completely paralyzing all its operations as a government, unless the local authorities shall first make request or give consent.

"This is contrary to the settled principle that while the Federal Government is one whose operation is confined to certain subjects, it has, as to those subjects, all the attributes of sovereignty, and one of these is always and everywhere within the territory of the States which compose it, to suppress and punish those who in any wise interfere with the exercise of its lawful powers. The fact that there are within that territory other governments exercising sovereignty over all matters not so committed to it, can make no difference under our double form of government, the essential principle of which is a partition of powers, to be exercised independently over the same territory.

"This sovereign right of the United States necessarily follows its officers and agents everywhere they go, protecting and maintaining them in the discharge of their duties. Congress has accordingly, by section 5,297 of the Revised Statutes, authorized the President to use the armed forces of the Government in aid of the state authorities, when requested by them, as provided in the Constitution, and has also by the following section, 5,298, authorized him to employ such forces, upon his own judgment alone, against unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, 'in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof obstructed.'

"It was under the power conferred by this last section that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law is unconstitutional is more dangerous than that of secession. The latter, at least, left the Government some power and authority in the territory of States which should choose to remain. Mr. Bryan's would reduce it to the idle mimicry of the stage.

"It was no more intended to make the general Government dependent upon the States with respect to the matters committed to it than to make the States subject to the general Government with respect to the rights reserved to them. As the general Government is authorized to maintain a regular army and navy, which the States can not do, and as the militia of all the States is subject to the direct call of the President, it was natural that the States should be made to call on it for aid against violence, but there was no reason why it would call or wait on them for protection to itself."—*Attorney-General Harmon, in a Letter to the Press, September 21.*

Where Courts are Open Martial Rule is Usurpation.—"If his [Attorney-General Harmon's] position be correct, this is no longer 'an indestructible union composed of indestructible States' (Chase, Chief Justice, in *Texas v. White*, 7 Wall. 725), but it has become a consolidated sovereignty, with all power reposed in the arbitrary will of the President, and with the Federal troops at his command for the purpose of enforcing that will in any State, in defiance of the civil authorities of the State. . . .

"The results of the Civil War and all the Supreme Court decisions of the Reconstruction period rest upon the assumption that the States, while within the Union, are indestructible, and, while enjoying a republican form of government, are not the subjects of Federal martial rule. Thus in the *Milligan* case (4 Wallace, 127), Mr. Justice Davis, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, said:

"It follows, from what has been said on this subject, that there are occasions when martial rule can be properly applied. If, in foreign invasion or civil war, the courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer criminal justice according to law, then on the theater of active military operations, where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority, thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society; and as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course. As necessity creates the rule, so it limits its duration; for, if this government is continued after the courts are reinstated, it is a gross usurpation of power. *Martial rule can never exist where the courts are open, and in the proper and unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction.*"

"This doctrine expresses the limits of the constitutional powers of the President of the United States in the use of Federal troops within State lines. It is surely safer and more in accordance with the genius of our institutions to maintain the right of local self-government in each State and the supremacy of the civil over the military power than it is to leave arbitrary power in the hands of the President alone, with the Federal troops at his command and the state governments ignored. . . .

"The very fact that the Constitution provides that such protection shall be afforded 'against domestic violence' only upon application of the State legislature or Executive, excludes, upon well-settled principles of constitutional construction, the idea that, for this purpose, the Federal Government has any right to interfere with an armed force, upon its own motion. Yet the right of such unrequested interference the Attorney-General maintains and attempts to justify, and, knowing that he can not sustain such right upon any clause of the Federal Constitution, he is forced to rely upon section 5,298 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, a law which was enacted in 1861 as a war measure, and for entirely different purposes.

"The Attorney-General, disingenuously, refers to section 5,297, of the United States Revised Statutes, which expressly provides that domestic insurrection shall only be suppressed by the United States upon the application of a State legislature or Executive, as if it were a part of the same law now contained in the succeeding section, 5,298, when the fact is that the first section was enacted in 1795, and amended in 1807, by men who understood the limitations imposed by the Federal Constitution, while section 5,298 was enacted in July, 1861, and was only justified by conditions then existing; and this last section reads as follows:

"'Whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion, in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.'

"No wonder that the Attorney-General refers to this section only in general terms; no wonder that he fails to quote it. Instead of sustaining, it overturns every contention he makes, and by its phraseology it directly sustains the position stated by Mr. Bryan in his letter of acceptance. It clearly limits the right of the President to act in cases of domestic insurrection only when the jurisdiction of the civil courts can not be invoked to enforce the law, and when the insurrection is against the Government of the United States itself.

"When has such a condition of things existed in this country as to justify invoking this war statute? Not, I am sure, since Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox; and not again I hope until that time—may it be far distant—when this Union of States shall be engulfed in the despotism of uncontrolled national military authority."—*Wm. Hepburn Russell in the New York Journal.*

A New Precedent Established at Chicago.—"Now it is a question how far Federal law, whether deemed to be constitutional or unconstitutional, directly touched upon such a case as that arising in July, 1894. When Congress proceeded in 1887 to enforce its right to regulate commerce between the States by the passage of the interstate commerce law, it undertook to do no more than to lift this commerce above the restrictive enactments of the several States. The law was directed against State rather than against riotous individual interference; just as the war amendments of the Constitution were declared by the Supreme Court, in the Louisiana slaughter-house cases, to be directed against State interference with the elective rights of the negro or other person, rather than against individual interference within the States against such rights. And that this is true is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding several great strikes which interfered seriously with interstate commerce and the carriage of the mails, the Federal Government up to 1894 had left the preservation of order to the local authorities.

"We think the Chicago platform made a mistake, under the circumstances, in denouncing Federal interference. But it would be wrong to assume necessarily of that platform a sympathy with disorder and anarchy. No one knows better than Mr. Harmon

that the precedent established by Mr. Cleveland at Chicago was a new one and of far-reaching consequence. No one knows better than he that the Federal Government can not interfere in such cases in such a manner without weakening local responsibility for the preservation of order, and finally destroying it altogether, and shouldering the same upon the Federal Government.

"Is a man who ventures to deprecate such steps necessarily, therefore, to be written down an anarchist? No. But for ourselves, we think the precedent established is a wholesome one. It does not mean that the national authority shall be exercised in all cases of 'unlawful obstructions, assemblages,' etc., but only in such as affect interstate commerce and the carriage of the mails. To be sure, it thus puts upon the national authority a great burden not formerly borne—the keeping of the peace along the lines of the railways, and possibly the shouldering of the liability for damages from mobs, which has hitherto rested on the local community. And it also will compel the enactment at an early day of a system of compulsory arbitration of railway disputes, such as Mr. Olney advised after the Chicago riots."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

Injunction in Defense of the Sovereignty of the United States.—"The opponents of the silver party have not met this issue with the required vigor and decision. There appears to be in their own ranks a disposition to sympathize with the protest in the Chicago platform against 'government by injunction,' and to forget that if the injunction proceedings need apology the entire course of the Government in relation to the Chicago strike was a mistake. With the primary purpose of the combination formed and directed by the American Railway Union, to wit, the compelling of the railroad companies to violate their contracts to haul Pullman cars, the general Government had no immediate concern. For the redress of such a wrong as was thus attempted or perpetrated, the parties aggrieved had the ordinary right of appeal to the courts. But when the further purpose was declared of speedily disabling the railroads engaged in interstate transportation west of the Ohio, and preventing them from performing their duties as common carriers, the sovereignty of the United States was assailed in two important points. The Government conducting the mail service as an agent of the people was hindered and restrained in the performance of this duty, its property right in the returns from the mail service was affected as well as its responsibility for the discharge of public duty. The railroads had, moreover, been declared by law to be public highways for interstate commerce under national direction and control, and the obligation of the Government to keep these highways open follows, necessarily, on such legislation.

"The first effort made by the Government for the removal of the illegal obstructions interposed to commerce and to the carrying of the mails was by an appeal to the courts. A bill was filed in the name of the United States asking for an injunction against the American Railway Union and its officers and thirteen other persons, and all other persons whomsoever combining or conspiring with these defendants, commanding them to refrain from interfering with the business of transporting freight and passengers between the States and carrying the United States mails. An order of injunction substantially as prayed for was granted by United States Circuit Judge Woods and District Judge Grosscup of the Seventh Circuit. The things which the defendants were forbidden to do were all of them unlawful and injurious, and comprehended the interfering with, hindering or stopping any trains carrying the mail; hindering, obstructing, or stopping any engines, cars, or rolling-stock of any of the railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce, and injuring or destroying the property of any of the railroads engaged in or for the purpose of, or in connection with, interstate commerce or the carriage of the mails of the United States. The prohibition included the compelling or inducing, or attempting to compel or induce, by threats, intimidations, persuasions, force or violence, any of the employees of said railroads to refuse or fail to perform any of their duties as employees of any said railroads in connection with the interstate business or commerce of such railroads, or the transportation of passengers or property between or among the States.

"That the Government could properly file a bill for such relief, and that the United States Circuit Court could properly grant the injunction on such a bill, has been unanimously affirmed by the Supreme Court in denying the appeal of Debs and his associ-

ates against the sentence of imprisonment imposed on them for contempt of court in disobeying the order of injunction. The court admitted the justice of the contention that it is outside of the jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin the commission of crimes, but it held that when there is interference, actual or threatened, with property or rights of a pecuniary nature, the jurisdiction of a court of equity arises and is not destroyed by the fact that such interference is accompanied by or is itself a violation of the criminal law. The court added: 'If any criminal prosecution be brought against them [Debs and his associates] for the criminal offenses charged in the bill of complaint, of derailing and wrecking engines and trains, assaulting and disabling employees of the railroad companies, it will be no defense to such prosecution that they disobeyed the order in injunction served upon them and have been punished for such disobedience.' But so far from it being possible, as has been alleged, under this decision of the Federal courts to enjoin organizations of laboring men, working at any calling, from leaving their positions without the consent of their employers, the court expressly declared: 'The right of any laborer, or number of laborers, to quit work was not challenged. The scope and purpose (of the injunction) was only to restrain forcible obstructions of the highways along which interstate commerce travels and the mails are carried.' On that firm ground of the defense of the sovereignty of the United States, the justice of the injunction proceedings impreguably rests."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

Entirely New Use of the Power of Injunction and Contempt.—"The only phase of this question [government by injunction] in which laborers are interested is the new and extraordinary use of the power of injunction and contempt in the case of strikes, which is quite a different matter [from state sovereignty or income tax]. The workingmen's experience on this point in the Ann Arbor and Chicago strikes was sufficiently important to warrant the demand that something be done by Congress to protect their rights. Both these cases arose out of the comparatively new experience with interstate commerce law. The action of the judges has been technically justified, but it constitutes an entirely new use of the power of injunction and contempt.

"It will be remembered that in the Ann Arbor case the circumstances were substantially as follows: The Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company, a small concern, violated its contracts with its men regarding wages and overtime, and the men went on strike. In order to aid the strikers, the workmen on the connecting roads refused to handle the cars of the Ann Arbor road while the strike lasted. Rather than do this they resigned their positions. To prevent this, the corporations took advantage of the interstate commerce law, and appealed to the United States Circuit Court for an injunction, preventing the men from leaving their work, which was granted by Judge Ricks. The men who resigned their positions were arrested for contempt of court. Chief Engineer Arthur, who was not on the scene of the strike at all, was also arrested for consenting to the action of the men. In the trial, however, the evidence had failed to prove that Mr. Arthur had sanctioned the men's action, and all but one of the engineers who resigned rather than handle the Ann Arbor freight proved that they had resigned before the order of the court was issued forbidding them so to do.

"In the case of Engineer James Lennon it was shown that he had left his work after he had been forbidden by the order of Judge Ricks. He was accordingly fined fifty dollars and costs for contempt. In passing sentence Judge Ricks announced that this fine was only nominal, but that hereafter the full penalty for such offenses would be inflicted, which was both fine and imprisonment. Had it been established that Chief Engineer Arthur, president of the Brotherhood, had ordered or sanctioned the resignation of the men, he too would have received the same punishment. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court against his decision, and the action of Judge Ricks was sustained, making this a precedent for future action.

"In the Chicago case, the circumstances were very similar. A strike of the railroad hands had been inaugurated and was extending to many roads. Encouraged by the success of the Ann Arbor case, the corporations appealed to the courts for an injunction against the strikers; whereupon an order was issued commanding Mr. Debs to desist in encouraging the strike, which really meant to call off the strike. This he declined to do, and was sent to jail for contempt of court without any trial or right of

defense. The merits or demerits of the strike had absolutely nothing to do with this conduct of the courts.

"It is not disputed, even in the highest legal circles, that this is an entirely new use of the power of injunction and contempt which was never anticipated. If this interpretation of the powers of the court is continued it is obvious that strikes will soon become a penal offense. It will only be necessary for employers, when they anticipate a strike, to go to court and swear that they fear a disturbance of the peace and molestation of property, and secure an injunction against the strike which will make imprisonment the penalty for quitting work. . . .

"Nobody is opposed to proper protective legislation for organized labor on this subject. It is the right of the court arbitrarily to punish offenders without a hearing that constitutes the grievance in the Ann Arbor and Chicago cases. That this is a real grievance will not be disputed; it is so admitted in the best legal circles; but what is the remedy? It is so to modify the power of the court in cases of injunction and contempt that in all cases of disobedience to the orders of the court, in relation to strikes, committed outside the court-room, the defendant shall have the right to call witnesses, employ counsel and have a trial by jury." [A bill for this purpose passed by the Senate is the one indorsed by the Chicago platform.—ED. THE LITERARY DIGEST.]—*Gunn-ton's Magazine, October.*

IS IT A CRIME TO BE RICH?

BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the above caption, has contributed a notable article to a number of religious papers in the United States. His views are thus expressed:

"Is it a crime to be rich? Against whom is the offense committed? Against God? Against man? Against society? Underlying the amplest fortunes are inflexible truth, incorruptible honesty, incomparable honor. Industry, frugality, economy are the changeless laws of wealth, and in keeping thereof many have risen from indigence to affluence. Lazarus was not more virtuous than Abraham; the former a pauper, the latter a millionaire.

"Poverty, competence, and affluence are the three financial conditions of men—in each of which there may be sainthood. Poverty may be as vicious upon the morals of character and life as wealth. The rich are not the criminal classes of society; they represent the average virtue of Christian lands. The reign of terror against wealth is itself a crime. It is without reason, without justification, without excuse, and those who aid and abet it are chief offenders.

"Is it misanthropic to be rich? Do large possessions in land and money sour the milk of human kindness that flows through the veins of humanity? To whom are we indebted for those houses of charity whose gates of mercy stand open night and day? Who are the founders of those libraries which spread their ample feast before mankind? Who opened to the indigent student of our land those scientific and professional schools whereby the humblest may rise to the highest? The universities and colleges of our country are the monuments of the rich. The most popular institute in New York, where any woman may learn to be an artist, and any man an artisan, whose very name has filled Christendom with delight, is the honorable work of a man who left two millions to his two children. All hail to Peter Cooper! . . .

"Is it unpatriotic to be rich? Then Mount Vernon and Monticello would not be shrines of American patriotism, to which we hasten with delight to revere the memory of deathless names. In the three great wars for the Union the rich poured forth their wealth as the rain descends upon the just and upon the unjust. Who does not recall with national pride and gratitude the munificent sums given by the wealthy for the suppression of the late Rebellion? Love of country rose supreme above the love of money. . . . And who to-day are at the head of those vast financial enterprises which make the United States the richest nation on the face of the globe? They are men who control vast sums of money.

"Is it tyranny to be rich? Do wealth and oppression go hand-in-hand? Are slavery and opulence born of the same parentage? Wilberforce was rich, yet foremost in the abolition of slavery in the British colonies. Gerrit Smith died worth his millions; yet

he was the most eloquent, most ardent, most benevolent of abolitionists. Who to-day are the public enemies of those oppressions in the social world which grind the face of the poor? Are they not the Christian capitalists of our land? Who are the foremost patrons of those philanthropic organizations whose merciful mission is to give dignity to labor, education to the 'working classes,' time for mental and moral improvement to the sons of manual toil? Are they not those whose industry and enterprise have raised them to affluence?

"Is it impiety to be rich? Is poverty essential to godliness? Are beggars the only saints? Is heaven a poorhouse? What then shall we do with Abraham, who was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold? What then shall we do with Job, who had 7,000 sheep, 3,000 camels, 4,000 oxen, 500 asses; who had 30,000 acres and 3,000 household servants? . . .

"The acquisition of wealth is a divine gift. Industry and frugality are the laws of thrift. To amass great fortunes is a special endowment. As poets, philosophers, and orators are born such, so the financier has a genius for wealth. By intuition he is familiar with the laws of supply and demand. He seems gifted with the vision of a seer of the coming changes in the market; he knows when to buy and when to sell, and when to hold fast. He anticipates the flow of population and its effect upon real estate. As the poet must sing because the muse is in him, so the financier must make money. He can not help it. The endowment of this gift is announced in Scripture: 'The Lord thy God giveth thee the power to get wealth' (Deut. viii. 18). And all these promises are illustrated in the present financial condition of Christian nations, who control the finances of the world.

"Against these natural and lawful rights to the possession of property is the clamor for the distribution of property among those who have not acquired it either by inheritance or skill or industry. It is a communism that has no foundation either in the constitution of nature or in the social order of mankind. It is the wild, irrational cry of labor against capital, between which, in the economy of nature and in political economy, there should be no common antagonism."

The bishop declares that "the employer and the employed have inviolable rights; the former to employ whom he can for what he can, and the latter to respond when he can." As for the envy of the poor and the jealousy of the laboring-classes, the bishop asserts that they are not excited against those who possess vast fortunes, but against the supreme ease and supreme indifference of the rich. He continues:

"Wealth has the noblest of missions. It is not given to hoard, nor to gratify, nor for the show of pomp and power. The rich are the almoners of the Almighty. They are His disbursing agents. They are the guardians of the poor. They are to inaugurate those great enterprises which will bring thrift to the masses: not the largest dividends, but the largest prosperity. Capital makes it possible for the laborer to enjoy a happiness that waits upon honest industry. It is for the rich to improve the homes of the poor; but many a rich man's stable is a palace compared to the abode of the honest and intelligent mechanic. When the wealthy are the patrons of those social reforms that elevate society, then they will receive the benediction of the poor. It is for them to give direction to the legislator essential for the protection of all the rights and interests of a community. When they build libraries of learning, museums of art, and temples of piety they will be esteemed the benefactors of their kind. When the wealth of capital joins hands with the wealth of intellect, the wealth of muscle, and the wealth of goodness for the common good, then labor and capital will be esteemed the equal factors in giving every man life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

In this connection the following observations by E. L. Godkin, writing of "The Expenditure of Rich Men" (*Scribner's*, October), are pertinent:

"One of the odd things about wealth is the small impression the preachers and moralists have ever made about it. From the very earliest times its deceitfulness, its inability to produce happiness, its fertility in temptation, its want of connection with virtue and purity, have been among the commonplaces of religion and morality. Hesiod declaims against it, and exposes its bad effects on the character of its possessors, and Christ makes it ex-

ceedingly hard for the rich man to get to heaven. The folly of winning wealth or caring for it has a prominent place in medieval theology. Since the Reformation there has not been so much declamation against it, but the rich man's position has always been held, even among Protestants, to be exceedingly perilous. His temptations might not be so great as they used to be, but his responsibilities were quadrupled. The modern philanthropic movement, in particular, has laid heavy burdens on him. He is now allowed to have wealth, but the ethical writers and the clergy supervise his expenditure closely. If he does not give freely for charitable objects, or for the support of institutions of beneficence, he is severely criticized. His stewardship is insisted on. In the Middle Ages this was his own lookout. If he endowed monasteries, or bequeathed foundations for widows, or old men, or orphans, it was with the view of making provision for his own soul in the future world, and did not stand much higher in morals or religion than that old English legacy for the expenses of burning heretics. But in our times he is expected to endow for love of his kind or country, and gifts for his soul's sake would be considered an expression of selfishness."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

THREE States held local elections this month. In Connecticut town elections the Republicans are said to have made gains in 22 towns, the Democrats in 9. The total vote was reported as smaller than last year, the general result being considered indicative to some extent of prevalent "sound-money" sentiment. In Florida the reports show a light vote, under the new Australian ballot law, with a somewhat reduced Democratic majority. The Democrats won in Georgia against a combination of Populists and Prohibitionists with no Republican ticket in the field. Seaborn A. Wright, the candidate for governor opposed to Governor Atkinson, is a Prohibitionist, and Prohibition against local option became a leading issue. Atkinson ran behind the rest of the successful ticket; and the Populists, in spite of Thomas E. Watson's campaigning, suffered losses in the legislature. Claims that the Southern elections signify nothing as to the November results are met by counter claims that large Democratic losses would certainly have been deemed significant.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says:

"For several years the Democrats and Populists of several Southern States, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina, have sought the negro vote. Governor Oates, of Alabama, last year claimed that his election was due to the negro vote given him because the negroes had confidence in him and in his Democratic predecessor, Governor Jones, who had sought to suppress lynching. It is significant that the friends of Governor Atkinson claim that his majority also comes from the negroes of his State, and that they voted for him from the highest motives—to keep an impartial executive in office. There has been no higher compliment paid to any class of voters North or South than that which the Democrats of Georgia and Alabama have paid to the negroes as intelligent and conscientious voters who support fair and impartial administration of law and justice."

The New York *Evening Post* thinks that the Florida and Georgia elections are full of encouragement, for they show that the tendency of things at the South is setting strongly in the direction of fairer elections and a more normal division of the voters, white and black alike, than have been seen since the negroes were enfranchised:

"Throughout the State [Georgia] white politicians sought the support of black voters, and each faction was ready to fight to secure an honest count of the negro votes which it secured. Altho some complaints of fraud are made against both the Democrats and the Populists, in counties which they respectively controlled, there is no doubt that the election showed a nearer approach to fairness than any previous one. It was held under a law which required registration for the first time, and in a large proportion of the counties the dominant element voluntarily granted the other rep-

resentation among the election officials. Public sentiment is now calling for action by the new legislature to make a division of election managers between the parties compulsory.

"The Florida election was the first one held under the Australian ballot law. The fact should not escape notice that the adoption of this system in that State and the passage of the registration law in Georgia are steps toward securing honest elections which have been taken since the repeal of the Federal election laws. The national Government accomplished nothing by all its efforts in this direction except to establish the race line in politics and to solidify the whites. No sooner, however, had the national election laws been repealed and the fear of a force bill vanished, than the whites began to divide among themselves and each element to seek support among the blacks, while both insisted upon an honest count of the votes thus secured.

"One feature of the Florida election, which is barely mentioned at the end of most despatches, and will make no impression on the mind of the average reader because he does not understand it, is really of the first importance. It is the statement that the constitutional amendment changing the time of state elections was ratified by an overwhelming majority. Formerly state elections were held in November. In 1888 Harrison and a Republican Congress were elected on a platform which threatened the passage of a force bill. The Florida legislature thereupon, in 1889, voted to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution changing the time of the State election to October, so as to escape the presence of Federal officials at the polls. This amendment was considered by the voters in November, 1890, after the force bill had passed the House, and was ratified by 14,121 yeas to 7,511 nays. Early in 1894 Congress repealed the Federal election laws. The Florida legislature chosen the next autumn decided to submit an amendment changing the time of state elections back to November, and the proposition was indorsed by the voters on Tuesday almost without opposition. The consolidation of elections was always advisable on grounds of convenience and economy; but so long as Federal interference was feared, the people gladly took the trouble and stood the cost of an otherwise unnecessary election. They now recognize that the last fear of such interference has vanished."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

THE politician boldly spake
His loyal friends amid:

"BEHOLD WHAT I INTEND TO DO!"
And this is what he did.

—The Star, Washington.

THEN AND NOW.

TIME sets its vindicating stamp
On actions that once were debarred,
And Coxey would be safe to tramp
On the grass in McKinley's front yard.

—The Record, Chicago.

THE lynching business still goes on, in spite of the fact that all honest citizens are wrestling with the 16 to 1 puzzle.—The Age, New York.

IF there is any kind of a trust behind Bryan, as they say, it ought to cross over to the other side and make it unanimous.—The Tribune, Detroit.

IT will be noticed that the distinguished Americans whom Bryan claims are in sympathy with his politics are all dead.—The Globe Democrat, St. Louis.

DAVE HILL may be an able New York politician, but in the rugged West he would be called a possum—a thing not brave enough to fight and with out sense enough to run.—The Republic, St. Louis.

MR. BRYAN is not the first man to make political speeches at two o'clock in the morning; but he is the first, we believe, to deliver speeches at that hour which look well in print.—The Record, Chicago.

ACCORDING to a current newspaper story, an Italian who applied for naturalization papers and was asked where he was born, responded "McKinley." "How long have you lived in this country?" "McKinley." "How old are you?" "McKinley."—The Argonaut, San Francisco.

SILVER-BUG: "I tell you, the silver leaders are waging a fight for principle."

Gold-Bug: "Yes, and they stipulate in all their contracts that the principal shall be paid in gold."—The Tribune, New York.

LOGIC AND RHETORIC.—"I trust," remarked the instructor, "you now understand the distinction between logic and rhetoric."

"Rhetoric," answered the disciple, "is logic regardless of the consent of other nations."

In the mean time the silver tide was receding at the rate of four leading editorials per day.—The Tribune, Detroit.

THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

Archbishop Ireland Opposes the Chicago Platform.

IN an open letter to Roman Catholic business men of St. Paul, Archbishop Ireland opposes the Chicago platform and candidates as a menace to social order. While free silver is in the foreground, the Archbishop considers that of minor importance, compared to what he considers the reincarnation of the doctrine of secession in the plank against arbitrary Federal interference in local affairs, and to the countenance of lawlessness and anarchy which he says is implied in the criticisms of the Supreme Court by the Chicago platform. The Archbishop declares that the Chicago movement is, in effect, revolution. He says:

"Worse, to my mind, than all this is the spirit of socialism that permeates the whole movement which has issued from the convention at Chicago. It is the 'International' of Europe, now taking body in America. Of this one can not but be convinced when the movement is closely observed, the shibboleth of its adherents listened to the discourses of its orators carefully examined. The war of class against class is upon us, the war of the proletariat against the property-holder. No other meaning than this can be given to the appeals to the 'common people,' to the 'laborer,' to the 'poor and downtrodden' and to the denunciations against 'plutocrats' and 'corporations' and 'money-grabbers' and 'bankers.' Many adherents of the Government do not perceive its meaning; but let them beware; they are lighting torches which, borne in hands of reckless men, may light up in our country the lurid fires of a commune.

"America, heretofore has been free from socialistic hatred and warfare; it has been a country of opportunities for all men, and it has given to the laborer a livelihood higher and better than is afforded him in any other country of the world. Is this all to be changed? Is social chaos, gloating over ruins, to be a method of social elevation of the masses? There may be room in some things for peaceful amelioration through well-informed public opinion and orderly legislation; but class hatred and angry passion never led to aught but general misery and suffering. The people of America must to-day look warily around and guard against catchwords and misleading war-cries, avoid giving any countenance to socialistic or anarchistic tendencies, and know that the best condition of prosperity to any and all classes of the people is a peaceful commonwealth and assured social order.

"The monetary question is, indeed, a secondary issue in this campaign. I have, however, my convictions in this matter. The free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars at a ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States, independently of the other great commercial nations, into dollars which shall be made legal tender, will disturb the whole business of the country and bring upon it a financial depression far beyond anything which we are now experiencing. . . .

"Free coinage, then, will give us money worth in the commercial market of the world a little over half its nominal value. No one imagines that the stamp of the Government gives value to a piece of metal; it merely certifies to the quantity and quality. Otherwise the government stamp might as well be affixed to copper, or to mere paper. If the government stamp gave value, the debased coins issued in the past by impecunious sovereigns and the assignats of France and the paper issued by Ferdinand of Naples a century ago, would not have sold in the market almost as government rags.

"Legal tender, compelling men to accept against their will money above its commercial value in the markets of the world, is rank injustice. The early financial statesmen of America—Jefferson, Morris, Hamilton—never thought of making the legal value of coin higher than the commercial value of the metal which the coins were made.

"Therefore, with the passage of free-silver coinage we shall have a currency rejected at its nominal value from the markets of the world, unstable and fluctuating in real value. Business can not prosper with such a currency. The first condition of the life of business is stability of the currency. None will invest money of a certain value to-day in commerce and industry if by the time the raw material has been turned into marketable wares the currency is likely to have changed in value. Business in all branches would become a speculation, a gamble, and conservative capital would keep out of sight. No loans would be made. It is nonsense to say that capital must put itself into the American market, whether the capital be American or European. We should not be deluded by words. We may clamor in vain for capital; it will not come unless there be security for it. It will remain in the vaults of safety or go to other parts of the world, where reward is small but certain. And without capital there will be no enterprise and no work for the people. . . .

That London "Financial News" Editorial.

THE question of the authenticity of an editorial in the London *Financial News*, which was declared bogus, on the authority of the editor of that paper, in THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 29, does not appear to have been set at rest. The Omaha *World-Herald*, one of the free-silver papers which used the alleged extract, has reproduced in facsimile an editorial from *The News*, dated April 30, 1894, entitled "England and the Silver Question." The editorial comments on a speech by Senator Don Cameron, to the effect that "the English policy on the all-absorbing monetary question is directly antagonistic to American interests, and that the United States must throw off the influence of English ideas if she means to maintain the steady march of her prosperity." The editorial concludes thus:

"Senator Cameron points a plain moral when he remarks that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver she would have all America and Asia at her back, and would command the markets of both continents. 'The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom-house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade.' There can be no doubt about it, that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course, the States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold, but the loss on exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity, and but for the belief that the way of England is necessarily the way of commercial success and prosperity, undoubtedly it would have been done long ago. Now, Americans are awakening to the fact that 'so long as they narrow their ambition to becoming a larger England' they can not beat us. It has been a piece of luck for us that it has never before occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if irritated by the contemptuous apathy of our Government to the gravity of the silver problem, the Americans retaliate by freezing out gold. It could easily be done, and we propose shortly to show, by evidence collected from perfectly unprejudiced sources, that even now the process has begun, and is proceeding at a rate that will astonish most people, and probably make this country regret that it did not at an earlier stage fashion its monetary policy on principles of friendliness to other nations, instead of on a basis of a short-sighted selfishness."

This editorial, so it is stated, had been furnished to John M. Devine, of the American Bimetallic League, Washington, and credited to *The News*, by Durrant's Press Clipping Bureau, London. Furthermore, *The World-Herald* reprints an affidavit from "Alfred W. Knapp, chief clerk in the counting-room of *The News*," certifying a copy of the editorial quoted.

Several weeks ago THE LITERARY DIGEST wrote again to *The News*, submitting a copy of the facsimile and requesting further information. No reply has been received. Numerous correspondents, however, have written to us concerning the matter, and the following side-lights have been obtained. The wording of the editorial, as first printed in *The World-Herald*, differed slightly—not in essentials—from the language in the facsimile, being identical with a paraphrase used by Henry A. Coffeen, member of Congress from Wyoming, in a speech which he made in Congress June 5, 1894, and which appears in the appendix to *The Congressional Record* for that session.

The language of a section of the facsimile, beginning "there can be no doubt about it," was quoted without question from *The News* in THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 23, 1894—the topic then under discussion being "The Reed-Lodge Silver-Tariff Combination."

The London correspondent of the Press Printing and Publishing Company cabled to *The Evening World*, New York, October 3:

"The *World* correspondent examined to-day a file of *The Financial News*, in its office here, and found the following statement in an editorial in the issue of April 30, 1894:

"There can be no doubt about it, that if the United States

Archbishop Ireland Opposes Chicago Platform.—Continued.

"I may, of course, be mistaken. But I have come to look upon the present agitation as the great test of universal suffrage and popular sovereignty. Can the people defend public honor and the institutions of the country at the polls, as they have done on the field of battle? Can they be so calm and deliberate in their judgment, so careful to weigh all things in the scale of reason, and to avoid all rash experiments, that they can be trusted with the settlement of grave social and political problems? That is the question that is before us at the present moment."

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Defends the Banks.

IN view of the current denunciation of bankers of New York for making "raids upon the Treasury," Assistant-Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department wrote an open letter (October 15) to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture bearing upon the subject. He said in part:

"The people engaged in the banking business in New York may be divided into three classes: First, the officers of the regular banks of deposit or issue, including the national banks; second, the dealers in securities, some of whom have foreign connections, through whom they market a large amount of securities and upon whom they draw a corresponding amount of exchange in payment for securities sold abroad, and to whom they remit exchange or gold in payment for securities sold here; third, agencies or branches of foreign houses who are perhaps also dealers in securities, but whose main business is buying and selling exchange on Europe for the profit which can be made in the operation itself.

"The first class are especially interested in the general prosperity of the country and in keeping up the value of securities, because if there is a fall in securities held by them as collateral they are compelled to call in their outstanding loans, which reduces their lines of credit, diminishes their profits, prevents them from discounting commercial paper, restricts mercantile and industrial enterprise, and in the end creates failures in business and general financial and commercial distress.

"The second class are directly interested in keeping up the value of securities in this country which they have largely sold abroad, and their interests are to avoid gold exports and the public apprehension arising from a reduction of the gold reserve.

"The third class buy or sell exchange whenever an opportunity for profit offers. If there are few commercial bills to be had in the market, and the demand by remitters is great, exchange rates rise, and if dealers having credit abroad find that they can sell their bills at a higher price than the probable cost to them of withdrawing gold from the Treasury and shipping it abroad to meet their bills at maturity, they do so, thus making a profit on the transaction. The leading members of the third class in New York can be numbered on the fingers of both hands, and, in fact, three or four do almost all of the withdrawing of gold for export purposes, as will be seen by an examination of the list of parties exporting gold to Europe published in the daily press during its continuance.

"Each shipment made usually represents in the aggregate a large number of single transactions. One concern may sell a million dollars of exchange in one day, but it may be represented by 150 to 250 different bills, running from £100 up, and they pass their bills abroad by shipping gold for that purpose, which they draw out of the Treasury in one sum and send in one shipment. It will thus be seen that a great majority of the bankers are pecuniarily interested in keeping the gold reserve up to its full amount, and for this reason they have been willing in the past and are still willing to make considerable sacrifices, and in order to prevent shipments of gold have contributed large amounts of money to pay the dealers in foreign exchange the profit they would have made by such shipments. This was notably the case in the operations of the so-called syndicate which bought the bonds of the Government under the contract of February 8, 1895, and again in the early part of this summer.

"Altho withdrawals for export have been going on for several years, it is only within two years that an apprehension that the Government might be unable to redeem its obligations in gold has caused withdrawals for any other purpose, and at no time has there been any evidence that withdrawals of gold from the Treasury were made for the purpose of affecting the markets.

"The fact that the banks were able to furnish all the gold required for export up to the middle of the summer of 1892, and did so, was because large amounts of gold were being paid to them, and by them into the Treasury, and paid out again in the course of business, and it had not begun to be displaced by the silver issues, the amount of which had not up to that time reached such a volume as to form an important portion of the ordinary commercial transactions in the New York market.

"During the past few weeks and at present, and for the first time in this Administration, various factors are in combination

That London "Financial News" Editorial.—Continued.

were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow, British trade would be ruined before the year was out, for American industry would be protected not only at home, but in every other market."

Newspaper controversy has been more concerned with the genuineness of the editorial than the standing of *The News* as a financial authority in England. Some newspapers assigned a later date than April 30, 1894, to the editorial, and used a Congressman's paraphrase of it in the beginning of the campaign. It was this paraphrase which we sent to the editor of *The Financial News* and which called forth from him the disclaimer.

The Sound-Money League of Philadelphia has issued a pamphlet containing, in answer to questions cabled to the editor of the London *Financial News*, a facsimile cablegram (unsigned) dated, London, October 6, which reads: "'Grip of Gold' never appeared, but article on April 30, 1894, misquoted attributing Senator Cameron's opinion to us." Furthermore, the Philadelphia *Press* is quoted by the league to the effect that *The News's* article consists principally of extracts from Senator Cameron's speech. *The Press* gives the wrong page of *The Congressional Record* for Senator Cameron's speech. It was delivered April 18, 1894, and is to be found in vol. xxvi., pp. 46, 90-92. We find that the facsimile of *The News's* editorial contains but two brief quotations of Mr. Cameron's language and they appear properly in quotation marks. "There can be no doubt," etc., is the comment of *The News* upon Cameron's statements.

The Washington *Post* (Ind.), one of the papers which early in the campaign printed *The News's* editorial, under date of September 30, has a letter from Durrant's Press Cutting Bureau, London, declaring that the authenticity of the editorial of April 30, 1894, is beyond question, and that a copy of *The News* of that date containing the article is now held by the Bureau and may be seen by any one.

Senator Allen on the Money Issue.

SENATOR WILLIAM V. ALLEN, of Nebraska, spoke for Populists in support of Mr. Bryan, at Minneapolis, October 3. He credited the Populist Party with inaugurating the movement which has come to issue in this campaign. He said that gold monometalism and abnormally high taxes are the two principles, if they can be called principles, upon which the people are invited to vote for McKinley. On the tariff he declared, for himself and the Populist Party in his section of the Union, "we are in favor of a tax, a custom duty, so adjusted as to preserve the American laborer against any encroachment of foreign labor; but when we have protected him we are not in favor of carrying that tax up to the point of confiscation to make the millionaire a multimillionaire and compel all persons who buy articles for consumption to pay tribute to him; that is not the purpose, or should not be the purpose, of a custom tax." Senator Allen went on to say that the tariff issue had been too long used to deceive the people, and then he took up the policy of issuing bonds to maintain the gold reserve. He quoted the order of Secretary Foster, hastening the preparation of plates for issues under the Harrison Administration, and asked why, if the McKinley law was yielding all the revenue necessary, this should be done. Harrison, he said, left bankruptcy to Cleveland, his successor, and as a gold monometalist Cleveland carried out the Harrison policy of yielding to the "grasping money power" which loots the Treasury from time to time. Senator Allen maintained that carrying out the "money power's" program has already produced the "tramp" in this country, and in the absence of gold enough for our monetary purposes he prefers to recoin silver rather than to borrow British gold:

"I assume, then, that there is not gold enough in this country to do the money business of this country yet. Then, what are you going to do? Why, our gold monometalists tell us they will give this power to the national banks. They say we have got silver under our feet. We will cause Congress to retire every form of legal-tender note and in fact all forms of paper money issued by the Government, and then we will turn the power to issue paper money over to the national banks. We will have a perpetual national debt by borrowing gold of England, and will use that indebtedness as a basis for national bank issue.

"Well, my fellow citizens, what does that mean? It means that the prosperity of every man, woman, and child in this country is placed at the mercy of this great power. The Constitution imposes upon Congress the duty of coining money; the power to

Asst.-Secy. of the Treasury Defends Banks.—Continued.

which have produced low rates of foreign exchange, and consequent importations of gold. The principal ones are the favorable trade balance, the reduction in the volume of currency outstanding and in active circulation, and the continued high rate of interest for call loans at New York, this latter condition being partly a result of the preceding situation.

"The critics who talk so freely about importing fifty millions of gold for effect from the other side of the ocean do not seem to realize the importance of such a transaction and that there must be value exchanged for it either in the shape of exports or securities or in some other way. It will be seen from the published names of the parties who receive the gold imported that they are mainly the dealers in exchange or houses or institutions having foreign connections, and that the national banks, except as institutions to receive the deposits of their customers, are not at all interested, except in the case of one or two of the larger, who have regular London correspondents with whom they do an exchange business."

Ambassador Bayard Favors Palmer and Buckner.

THOMAS F. BAYARD, American Ambassador to England, in a letter to Samuel Bancroft, Jr., of Delaware (published October 11) declares that the "National Democracy" stands for the moral health of this country. His criticisms of Bryan and McKinley policies are as follows:

"When, therefore, a citizen, professing himself to be a Democrat, is called upon by many or by few to yield his convictions and assent to the doctrine that Congress has the power, and can rightfully exercise it by its legislative fiat, to create values, and, regardless of their intrinsic or commercial value, to invest one or the other of the earth metals with any arbitrary power as money, and override and alter at legislative will and caprice the ratio of the exchangeability of such metals, regardless of the impairment of the obligation of contracts—his answer should be that such a claim of power is not consistent with a government of limited powers, as defined by our Constitution, but contains the quintessence of tyranny, dishonesty, and absolutism, and is destructive of that morality which is essential to the peace and stability of civilized society. It is in plain words a proposition to destroy the institution of property and break down every legal defense for its protection.

"This one question and its answer sufficiently justify the prompt and absolute refusal of a constitutional Democrat to support in any degree the nominees of the Chicago convention (Messrs. Bryan and Sewall) and the preposterous claims of legislative power contained in their platform, under which the credit of the nation and the peace and order of society would inevitably perish. On the other hand, we have the Republican organization whose measures and whose leaders have steadily created the dangers that threatened the country and have made possible such a ticket and such propositions as were presented at Chicago. While compelled to recoil from the policy of compulsory purchase and coinage of silver as an unlimited legal tender, yet it is insistently proposed to employ and intensify the profound powers of public taxation to prohibit commerce with other countries, and thereby prevent revenue from coming into the public Treasury, to lay taxes which shall prevent the payment and collection of other taxes necessary for the support of the Government, whose powers are exerted, directly and personally, upon each individual citizen and over every part of land or water within its national boundaries.

"Every constitutional Democrat can truly reply to such propositions that they are fraught with such gross inequality between man and man as to be inconsistent with public safety, because it employs the most far-reaching and sovereign power known to Government to impoverish the weaker and poorer members of society (who form the great numerical majority), and aggrandize those already financially stronger; that it extends a system which has already created inequality before the law, and subjects the industrious citizens to competition with their own Government and their own money, drawn from them by taxation, and employed for the private profit of allied classes who have established themselves as copartners with the Government in the exercise of inexorable powers of taxation over the entire population. Such a perversion of public powers inevitably carries with it a sense of its injustice, and spreads broadcast the seeds of popular distress and just discontent, and this swells into a current which undermines respect for the law and confidence in the justice and integrity of the Government. Therefore, when candidates are presented, as are Messrs. McKinley and Hobart, upon a platform promising no abatement of taxation, but an intensification of principles so unjust and wholly out of harmony with the spirit as well as the letter of the charter of our liberties, every Democrat faithful to the principles of his party can properly refuse to aid the election of candidates avowing principles and policies that have so plainly led to our present dangers, and which are manifestly fatal to the welfare of our country."

Senator Allen on the Money Issue.—Continued.

issue money is a sovereign power, residing in the Government, and the Government has no more right to abdicate that power than it has to turn the army and navy and the Supreme Court over to private corporations or to a foreign power. What would you think of your Government if Congress should say: 'We will farm out to private individuals the power to exercise the duties of the Supreme Court and the subordinate Federal courts? We will turn out to private corporations the power to impose taxes upon the people. Isn't it an abandonment and an abdication of two great sovereign powers residing in the Government by our Constitution? And yet we are gravely told that the wise thing for the common men and women of this country is to turn the entire financial machinery of the nation over to a few corporations and a few banks. Mark you, I am not an enemy of legitimate banking.

"A bank is essential to our complex affairs; we can not dispense with them. But, my fellow citizens, there is a broad distinction between the power of a private corporation to discount paper and sell exchange and receive deposits, and the power to issue its notes as lawful money of a nation, and the party to which I belong has arrayed itself not against the bank *per se*, but against the exercise of that sovereign power that resides in the Government for the interest of all.

"Now, what does it mean? It means, my fellow citizens, if this Government pursues that course, to turn over to these private corporations, who are doing business to make money for themselves, the power to expend and contract the money volume of this country at pleasure. Look, if you will, at our present condition. What brought about the present industrial depression? What brought about the panic of 1893? It was a withdrawal of the bank credits; for every dollar of money in circulation or in possession of the banks they carried a bank credit of \$8. Why, we had good times, they say to us, up to that time—we had passably good times, only the farmer didn't have very good times, and the man who was compelled to work with his hands for his livelihood didn't have an excellent time; but we had better times than we have got now, and here we are a living example of just what bank credits can do for us. Why, for instance, suppose one man would deposit in a bank at that time \$30,000, to remain there for a few months. That would form a foundation for a bank credit of \$150,000 or more, and when the bank became scared and you know they tell us capital is timid (capital is not timid at all; it is the man who owns it); the banker, whenever it subserves his interest to do so, could withdraw these credits from his customers, business would become paralyzed, industrial classes would be thrown out of employment and property would sink into insignificance and inactivity in business circles. So he can expand at his pleasure or contract at his pleasure, and the prosperity of 70,000,000 of people is placed in the keeping of 4,000 or 5,000 banks. Why not have actual money in place of bank credits?

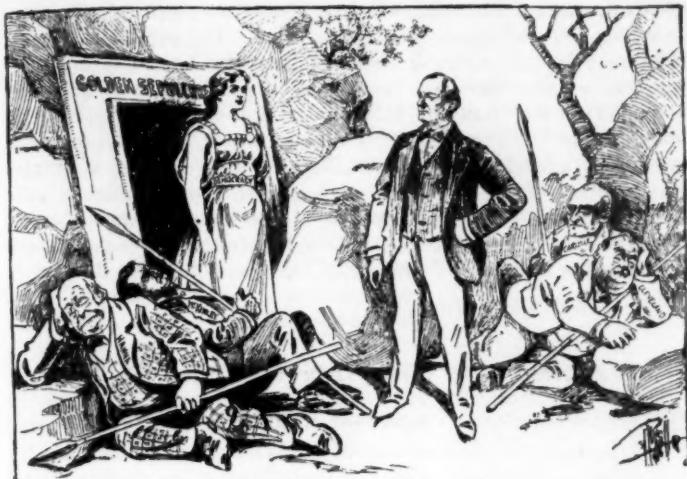
"Why not have a sufficient volume of money in circulation? Not a flood, but a sufficient volume of money in circulation issued by this Government, gold and silver and paper, full legal tender, the volume of which shall be controlled by the Government, instead of accepting credits upon a bank-book. Why, my fellow citizens, they call this thing confidence, and it is a kind of confidence game, and they say, now, if you Populists and silver cranks and anarchists would quit talking about this question we would be all right, so that the banker having \$100,000 of capital could do \$800,000 worth of business upon his mere credit, which he could withdraw from the community at any time he saw fit. That is what it means, my fellow citizens, that is what the single gold standard means, and that is the great purpose of this gold trust, to place this Government in the hands of the banks as banks and issue these government bonds from time to time, to rest as a great mortgage upon the industrial classes of our people."

Significance of a Low Rate of Interest.

THE *National Bimetallist* makes the following answer to one who says that money loans for lower interest to-day than ever before:

"It is not true except at financial centers where money is congested, and that fact is conclusive evidence that the aggregate supply is too small.

"When the volume of money is insufficient for the requirements of trade prices always decline. With a decline of prices, profits of productive enterprise either diminish or entirely disappear. Then money is withdrawn from such enterprises and floats to the great cities where it seeks permanent investment at low rate. Men having money would rather lend it on gilt-edged security at three or four per cent. than to invest it in the operations of a factory, a mine, or a farm, on a falling market. In short, he will loan it at a lower interest rate, where there is no chance of losing it, when he will not 'sell' it at all. That is, he will not buy anything with his money. He will hold it for the small interest he gets, and the rise in value of the principal which is returned to him. Plenty of money is loaned in England at four per cent., or less, for the reason given."

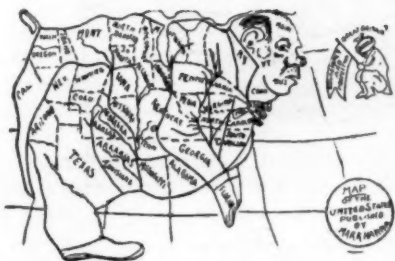


A RESURRECTED DEMOCRACY.

"We love him because he has rolled away the stone from the golden sepulchre in which Democracy was buried."—Senator Daniel, introducing Mr. Bryan at Richmond, Va.
—*The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.*



WHICH ONE IS BLUFFING?

—*The Record, Chicago.*—*The American, Nashville, Tenn.*

A WHOLE SHOW IN HIMSELF.

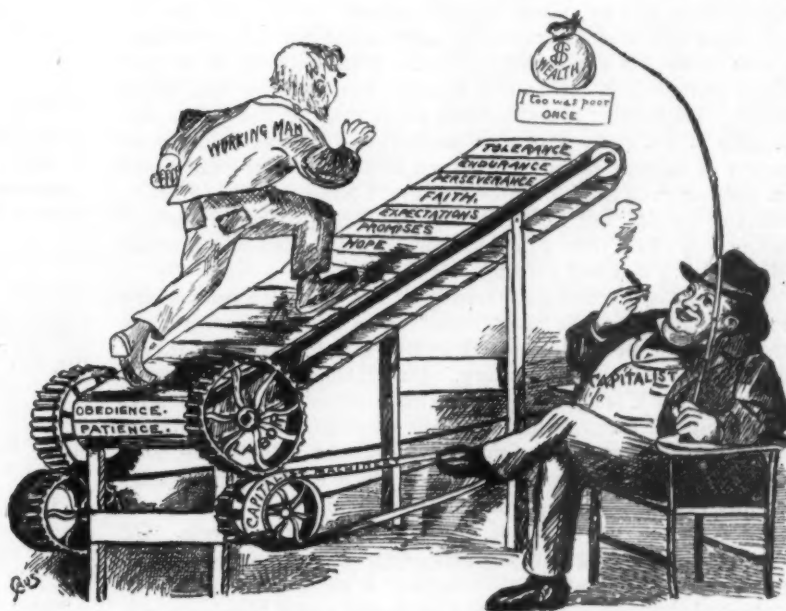
—*The Herald, New York.*

M. S. Q.: "Say, young fellow, your fight's over; you'd better take a rest."

W. J. B.: "Can't. I'm wound up for three weeks yet."

—*The Press, New York.*

"I trust, Mr. Bryan, I make my position plain."—TOM WATSON.

—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

"We soon came to a large building that covered two or three blocks, and all over the place were thousands of treadmills, in which were tramping thousands and thousands of miserable-looking men, women, and children. Their hollow eyes and look of utter hopelessness was pathetic to see, while their ragged clothes hung from their shoulders like old clothes dangling from the shoulders of old-time scarecrows set up in cornfields."

"Tread, tread, tread; never stopping once to rest, but driven by the lash of slave-drivers who never spared youth or age if they lagged. 'What have these people done?' I asked of Satan. 'Nothing at all, only they were born poor, and the improved machinery and wonderful inventions robbed them of their labor, and they were hard to control in idleness, so a very wise man (an offspring of old Carnegie, the iron-king of the nineteenth century) conceived the plan of dispensing with steam and electric engines in all the manufacturing plants and run all the machinery by human treadmill power.—From 'A Dead Man's Dream,' by A Man Without a Soul."

—*The Coming Nation, Rushin, Tenn.*

LETTERS AND ART.

TOLSTOÏ ON MODERN AUTHORS.

A FRENCH journalist recently paid Count Tolstoï a visit and elicited from him some interesting comments on literary and dramatic topics. The interview is reported in the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* and also in the Paris *Gaulois*. We translate from the former as follows:

"I told the Count that of all exotic productions, the Russian interest the French most, altho Ibsen and other Scandinavian authors have quite a vogue in France. 'This is not at all flattering to us,' said the Count with an expression of withering contempt. And he continued:

"If we are to compare Sudermann, Ibsen, and Bjornson, it is unquestionable that the last-named will prove greater than either of the others. His philosophy is deeper, simpler, and more exalted. I confess I do not understand Ibsen; it is impossible to determine what he stands for, what his purpose is. In Sudermann, on the other hand, we find some radical deficiencies of another kind. With all his skill, he evidently tries too much to adapt himself to the stage and to the public. In consequence, his dramas are extremely artificial and made-to-order. His best-known play, 'Heimath,' is purely and simply a theatrical piece, not a work of art, not a picture of real life."

"In general, it is apparent that Count Tolstoï is very much out of sympathy with the contemporary drama. He insists that any work of Corneille or Racine is still more valuable than the majority of the new plays. He was inclined, however, to make some exception in the case of Hauptmann, who he thinks is a greater poet than Sudermann. He thought that Hauptmann's 'Weavers' embodied so profound an idea that it was assured of a future and would long constitute an important addition to dramatic literature. It is significant, in this connection, to note that the Count has very little faith in the acumen and receptivity of the boxes and orchestra stalls. The balconies and galleries, he thinks, often manifest more comprehension and right feeling than the fashionable elements of the audience."

"Proceeding to discuss French literature more especially, Count Tolstoï said in answer to my queries:

"I have the most extravagant admiration for Victor Hugo. He was indeed a wonderful poet, and I can not think of him without enthusiasm. You had another wonderful writer, Maupassant. He is head and shoulders above most of your moderns. Not only is his style pure and perfect, but he was a profound observer of human nature. I regard him as greater than Flaubert, greater than Zola. Unfortunately, I have never met Alexandre Dumas fils, but I have always read him with the keenest pleasure. To look over a book of his is a great pleasure. When he died I felt I had lost a friend."

"As for Zola, I liked his 'Germinal' and can even sympathize with and understand his 'La Terre.' The peasantry constitutes three fourths of humanity, and from this standpoint alone it certainly deserves our careful study. But think of Zola's 'La Bête Humaine'! If it is anything, it is a description of your railroads. In my opinion an author has no right to strain after originality and deliberately limit his field of observation. When he does this, for the sake of giving us a special study of a given sphere, he simply gives us an empty and uninteresting book. I confess I have been unable to finish any of Zola's later novels. Of 'Lourdes' I have only read the first hundred pages, and 'Rome' I have refused to read at all. Zola is a patient and plodding writer—and that is about all that can be said about him."

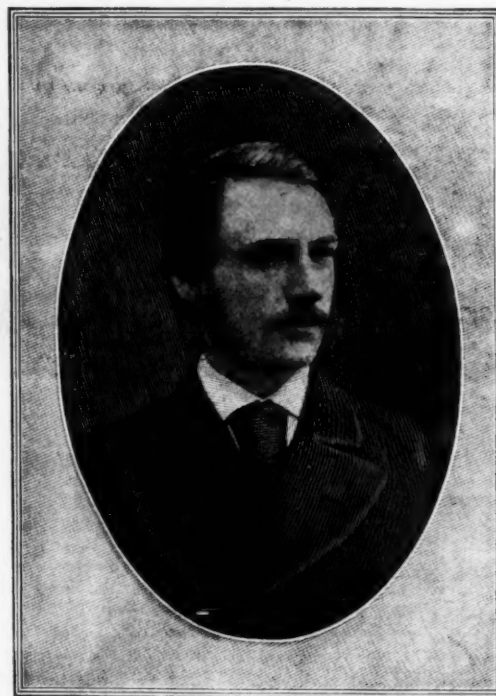
"His opinions of other French authors, famous and those yet unknown to the reading public outside France, Count Tolstoï expressed in terse, epigrammatic language. Daudet he called 'a writer of talent.' Bourget he admired as a clever psychological essayist, but of his novels he did not appear to have a very high opinion. He admired the gifts of Marcel Prevost, but he blamed him for misusing them in writing stuff which is as futile as it is impure. He is equal to better things, said the Count, as his 'Confessions d'un Amant' proves."

"From literature we gradually wandered to political and social subjects, and the Count talked long and earnestly about the tendencies of end-of-century politics. He denounced French patri-

otism as an inflammable and absurd monstrosity, and ridiculed the 'hysterics' of the Russo-French alliance. He expressed disappointment in the young generation, but had high hopes of the progress of the twentieth century. Anarchism, he declared, would be the dominant political doctrine of that century, not the anarchism of the terrorists and revolutionists, but philosophical and moral anarchism. The intelligence and conscience of the world will become disgusted with governmental violence and fraud and turn to the philosophy of peace and love and liberty. Love, not brute force, he said, will be the shibboleth of the happy people of the future."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SKETCH OF "IAN MACLAREN."

THE presence of Dr. John Watson in this country on a lecturing tour the announcement by his manager that there is more of a call for him than for any of the other distinguished lecturers who have heretofore visited this country from abroad, and the further announcement of a new novel ("Kate Carnegie")



IAN MACLAREN AT THE AGE OF 20.
(By courtesy of McClure's Magazine.)

just issued and a new religious work just about to be issued from the pen of the same author, render very timely the satisfactory sketch of his life and character appearing in *McClure's Magazine* (October). The writer of the article is Rev. D. M. Ross, M.A., for twenty-five years Dr. Watson's friend, himself, Dr. Watson, and Professor Drummond dating their intimacy back to their student life in Edinburgh. Despite his fame, so quickly achieved, as a novelist, Dr. Watson, we are told, is more of a preacher than a writer. We quote from Mr. Ross:

"Tho the latest to enter the field of letters, Ian Maclaren is not younger in point of years than his three brilliant compatriots [Stevenson, Crockett, and Barrie]. He was born in the same year as R. L. Stevenson—1850; the two were, indeed, fellow students at the university. He had left college years before Barrie left the school bench of 'Thrums,' and was a master in his professional work before Crockett had yet preached his first sermon. Up to 1893—when he was already in his forty-third year—he had given no opportunity to the reading public to estimate his literary gifts. He was by no means an unknown or undistinguished man before that date. Long before 1893 he had made so great a reputation as a preacher that he received an invitation—which the state of his health at that time compelled him to decline

—to occupy the foremost pulpit in the Presbyterian church of the United Kingdom.

"He had been known for a dozen of years as one of the outstanding preachers in Liverpool, and on Liverpool platforms it would have been difficult to find a more deft and powerful speaker. He was already one of the foremost citizens of that great city before 'The Bonnie Brier Bush' made him famous outside. Strangely enough, in spite of the commanding position he occupied as a preacher and platform speaker, he had abstained in a somewhat rigorous fashion from making use of the press. Hardly, if ever, did he send contributions to magazines; he published no sermons or pamphlets; he could pride himself on the authorship of no tiniest book. By the persistent application of a severe self-denying ordinance, the preacher who has now a wider circle of readers than almost any living minister left the press severely alone for nearly twenty years."

The story is retold of the way in which Dr. Robertson Nicholl, editor of *The British Weekly*, persuaded Dr. Watson to contribute sketches which afterward grew into "The Bonnie Brier Bush." But, Mr. Ross continues, despite the success of the book, literature is not likely to take any but a subordinate place in Dr. Watson's life. We quote again:

"Like Charles Kingsley—the divine whom in many respects he most vividly recalls—he is a born preacher, with an irrepressible interest in the social, ecclesiastical, and theological movements of his day. Within the last few months he has published two volumes—'The Upper Room' and 'The Mind of the Master'—which reveal the part he is likely to play in coming years as a religious teacher. Even had he never been known as a consummate portrayer of Scottish character, he was bound, sooner or later, to take his place as one of the leaders of religious thought. With the way prepared for him by his literary success, he has secured an audience for himself in the sphere of religion which makes it difficult to predict whether in the long run he will wield a stronger influence as a *littérateur* than as a spiritual teacher. One is safe to predict that in both spheres his influence is sure to be great."

The main facts of Dr. Watson's career are recited. He was born in 1850, in Essex, the only child of his parents. His father was employed in the Civil Service, reaching later the highest post in the Inland Revenue Department of Scotland. His mother's maiden name, Maclaren, has been taken by her son for a pen-name, preceded by his own first name turned into Gaelic (Ian). At the age of sixteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, but, like Stevenson and Drummond, fellow students, did not achieve the highest distinction as a student. In 1870 he entered the New College, the Edinburgh theological hall of the Free Church of Scotland, where, also, he was distinguished more as a brilliant and intellectual force than as a laborious student. He found his spiritual teachers in Robertson and Bushnell, Ruskin and Emerson, Tennyson and Browning, Matthew Arnold and Lowell, rather than in professional theologians. T. H. Gree and Edward Caird especially had much to do with giving him a bent toward the "New Theology" so easily discerned in his "Mind of the Master." He is remembered by his fellow students chiefly for his social vivacity and mental lightheartedness, his stories and sallies being an endless source of wonderment to graver students. He spent a semester, before his graduation, at Tübingen, and at the close of his student life acted for a few months as assistant in a

large church in Edinburgh. Then, to the surprise of his friends, he accepted a call to a church of less than one hundred communicants in Logiealmond, in Perthshire, with a population of less than six hundred. Here he entered heartily into the humble life of his parishioners and was "abundantly content." To these quiet years we owe his inimitable sketches of life in Drumtochty. The Drumtochty portraits are none of them, however, photographs from real life. George Howe, Jamie Soutar, and Weelum MacLure are creatures of imagination. In 1877 he went to Glas-

gow, and is now first minister of one of the most influential churches in Liverpool, in Sefton Park.

Of his qualities as a preacher, Mr. Ross speaks as follows:

"From the first years of his ministry, Mr. Watson has been a striking preacher; but, naturally, it is only since he went to Liverpool that he has gained his consummate mastery of the art of preaching. His sermon is more like a high-toned platform address than the ordinary pulpit discourse. If, as some one has said, a sermon should aim at 'winning a verdict from a jury,' Mr. Watson's preaching fulfils the ideal. With his keen, piercing eye and with his air of wide-awakeness, he suggests the lawyer pleading with a jury in more than the build of his sermon. In the best sense of the word, he is a 'man of the world,' who knows what the life of his hearers is—its temptations, its aspirations, its successes, its falls, its possibilities.

"His broad human sympathies carry him right into the very heart of the daily life of his hearers; and, with their interest secured, he speaks from that vantage-ground his message of divine love and divine hope, and utters his

rousing call to service for 'Christ and city.' Mr. Watson is a pulpit orator, but there is no 'rhetoric' in his sermons; there is direct address, epigrammatic terseness, kindly satire. With his knowledge of 'men and cities,' with his wide reading in literature, and with his quick eye for the picturesque and significant aspects of daily life, he is never at a loss for illustrations; they seem to crowd upon him unbidden.

"Since the days of John Knox, Scottish Presbyterian ministers have played, with more or less success, the rôle of 'tribunes of the people.' Mr. Watson has caught the inspiration of the democratic church of his native land. He has a quick sympathy with the victims of misused power on a Scottish croft or farm, or in an English sweaters' den. I have heard him describe the eviction of a crofter from a Highland glen to make way for a sheep run or deer forest with such power of pathos that some of his audience could with difficulty be held down in their seats. On social wrongs he speaks with all the passion of Charles Kingsley, and in that passion lies at least part of his power in the pulpit and on the platform."

A CARICATURE ON MODERN CRITICS.

"HE talked solemn, he looked solemn, and I thought he was solemn," was the explanation once offered by the Rev. Dr. Nast for having circulated some ridiculous report made to him by a practical joker. A writer who signs "G. B. S." to an article in *The Saturday Review* "talks solemn," and there is nothing to indicate that he is not solemn when he begins such a violent criticism of the bard of Avon as that immortal probably never before received. The revival of 'Cymbeline' at the Lyceum Theater is the occasion of the article. He calls the play "stagey trash of the lowest melodramatic order," and flings at it such adjectives as "vulgar," "foolish," "offensive," "inde-



IAN MACLAREN AT THE PRESENT TIME.
(By courtesy of McClure's Magazine.)

cent," "exasperating," and "abominable." Then he passes on to the author, whom he "roasts" as follows:

"There are moments when one asks despairingly why our stage should ever have been cursed with this 'immortal' pilferer of other men's stories and ideas, with his monstrous rhetorical fusion, his unbearable platitudes, his pretentious reduction of the subtlest problems of life to commonplaces against which a Polytechnic debating club would revolt, his incredible unsuggestiveness, his sententious combination of ready reflection with complete intellectual sterility, and his consequent incapacity for getting out of the depth of even the most ignorant audience, except when he solemnly says something so transcendently platitudinous that his more humble-minded hearers can not bring themselves to believe that so great a man really meant to talk like their grandmothers. With the single exception of Homer, there is no eminent writer, not even Sir Walter Scott, whom I can despise so entirely as I despise Shakespeare when I measure my mind against his. The intensity of my impatience with him occasionally reaches such a pitch that it would positively be a relief to me to dig him up and throw stones at him, knowing as I do how incapable he and his worshipers are of understanding any less obvious form of indignity. To read 'Cymbeline' and to think of Goethe, of Wagner, of Ibsen, is, for me, to imperil the habit of studied moderation of statement which years of public responsibility as a journalist have made almost second nature in me."

After this one looks confidently for clearer indications of the writer's facetious mood, but the apparent solemnity is well preserved. He does, however, award some merit to Shakespeare as a playwright:

"But I am bound to add that I pity the man who can not enjoy Shakespeare. He has outlasted thousands of abler thinkers, and will outlast a thousand more. His gift of telling a story (provided some one else told it to him first); his enormous power over language, as conspicuous in his senseless and silly abuse of it as in his miracles of expression; his humor; his sense of idiosyncratic character; and his prodigious fund of that vital energy which is, it seems, the true differentiating property behind the faculties, good, bad, or indifferent, of the man of genius, enable him to entertain us so effectively that the imaginary scenes and people he has created become more real to us than our actual life—at least, until our knowledge and grip of actual life begins to deepen and glow beyond the common."

After finishing Shakespeare, or at least finishing with him, "G. B. S." takes Sir Henry Irving also severely to task:

"This curious want of connoisseurship in literature would disable Sir Henry Irving seriously if he were an interpretative actor. But it is, happily, the fault of a great quality—the creative quality. A prodigious deal of nonsense has been written about Sir Henry Irving's conception of this, that, and the other Shakespearean character. The truth is that he has never in his life conceived or interpreted the characters of any author except himself. He is really as incapable of acting another man's play as Wagner was of setting another man's libretto; and he should, like Wagner, have written his plays for himself. But as he did not find himself out until it was too late for him to learn that supplementary trade, he was compelled to use other men's plays as the framework for his own creations."

Stephen Crane's Defects.—The personage in charge of "The Bookery" in *Godey's Magazine*, signing himself "Chelifer," admires Mr. Crane, but does not admire his faults. He devotes nearly two columns to a catalog of flagrant errors of grammar found in "The Red Badge of Courage," introducing the horrifying array with the following remarks:

"Whether Mr. Crane himself admits his alleged superiority to Zola and Tolstoi or not, after all this riotous praise, it is impossible that he should not take himself seriously. It is to be hoped that he does—seriously enough to look with anxious eye at his future. It can not be denied that he has arrived. But the rocket arrives, too, and then drops back into oblivion, the profounder for its flaring swan-song. But literary rockets have wings, and often need only to preen them and train their erratic swoops into steady

exaltation to hold their sky-place. Of all the writers in real renown, Mr. Crane has the most manifest faults to correct. So glaring are they, indeed, that many can not see beyond them into the virtues that justify Mr. Crane's place in contemporary repute. Without presuming on patronage, it is self-evident that Mr. Crane's future is now in its most critical stage. Hard work, merciless self-criticism, and vigilance that the value of a marked individuality may not warp off into the nagging of a mere eccentricity are now vital to his sustained success. The best writers nod into grammatical errors that their own greatness can not authorize, but of all the authors with any claim on serious attention that I have ever read, Mr. Stephen Crane is the most flagrant desecrator of the memory of Sts. Lindley and Dionysius Thrax. Many of these errors are such as no conceivable proof-readers—those obscure protectors of many an orthographical and grammatical reputation—would have let pass without positive instructions. And such instructions are as inconceivable as such proof-readers."

LORD BYRON'S SELF-CONTRADICTIONS.

BYRON has for 10 these many years been a shining and no doubt legitimate target for religious and moral teachers to level their shafts against. The brilliancy of his genius and the looseness of his living invite and almost compel assault from those whose duty it is to point out to us the rocks on which men make moral shipwreck. The latest and one of the severest of these is Prof. T. W. Hunt, Ph.D., Litt.D., of Princeton University, who writes for *The Homiletic Review* (October). His article begins as follows:

"The main feature of his character is its apparent self-contradiction. Eager to obtain the title of Lord, when it is offered he receives it in silence. Proud of his Norman ancestry, it was this very ancestry that disgraced his lineage and history. The very personification of selfishness, he was generous to a fault. Boldly confessing that he disliked everybody, it exasperated him to feel that any one disliked him. Stung to the quick by the critics, he boasted of his disregard of all public opinion. Self-exiled from his land and home, it irritated him to feel that he was banished by his countrymen. Fond, when abused, of vilifying the land and people of England, his country was still the center of his thought. Versed from a child in Scripture, he falsified its teachings and reproached its adherents. Ambitious as he seemed to be for intellectual successes, we see him so unsettled as to make continuous mental work impossible. An ardent lover of nature, his home was mainly in cities. Fond of Scotland as the scene of his early boyhood, he took frequent occasion to reproach her. A sworn hater of men, his friendships were often intimate. Morose in temperament, he was always in the center of gayety. As the editions of his poems multiplied, he refused to accept his dues to silence his creditors and procure the comforts of life. Love for woman was the best inspiration of his life, and yet, his devotion to his sister excepted, he never knew what pure affection was. Jealous and suspicious, he was also forgiving. At times submissive in trial, he was again openly defiant and cursed the day of his birth. He condemned Chaucer for his questionable morals, and yet much of his own verse is openly immoral. At Venice, translating the Armenian Scriptures into English, he was acting at the very time the part of a rake. Holding that all governments were alike detestable, he died in Greece a martyr to democratic liberty. A professed patriot, he yet hoped that Napoleon would fertilize the fields of France with the bones of English invaders. Ridiculing the idea of his alleged resemblance to the frivolous Rousseau, his confessions, if written, would be the companion volume of that of the dissolute Frenchman. Byron is thus a personal contradiction, one of the puzzles of English letters out-ranking even Jonathan Swift in this regard.

"In plain English, he was a libertine, despite the fact that this is still a disputed question among contemporaries and later critics.

"We are told that, even if conceded, the palliations are quite sufficient to blunt the edge of the accusation. We are aware that his means were limited; that his uncle was a misanthrope; that his father was a rover and seducer; that his mother was a passionate termagant, and that, as he said, 'he had a home without a hope.' We recall also the apology made for his character in

his unrequited love; that he was mercilessly handled by Edinburgh and London critics, and misunderstood by the British public, and that he had strong natural propensities to what was wayward. Despite all these explanations, however, a careful study of Byron will reveal his malicious libertinism. He deliberately buried his head in slime. Devoid of high moral aim, he courted vice and left no open avenue of sin unentered. Reference is often made to his expressions of penitence, and yet they were but partial, occasional, superficial, and unscriptural. Hence he wrote and taught as he lived. Skeptical when a child, and the bosom friend of skeptical companions, he made it a part of his work as a dramatist to undermine all religious foundations. One of his avowed tenets was, that a man was the slave of his passions. 'I hold virtue,' he said, 'to be a mere feeling, and death an eternal sleep.' There was something unusually morbid about the badness of Byron. Goldsmith and Burns had their vices, and yet how differently we view them! Byron represented himself as the hopeless victim of *ennui*, tired of society and the world and finding nothing new in sin, so that it is strange that any critic can justify his life or the ethical temper of his verse."

Professor Hunt quotes from Dewey, who defends "Don Juan" against the charge of immorality on the ground that while treating of love in its sensual aspects the poem "has so etherealized the passion as to submerge the corporeal in the spiritual element;" and from "an English critic" who excuses Byron on much the same ground, and says of their defense:

"This is the curse of the Byronic influence and teaching, that it has put the illicit in the place of the lawful and reversed, as far as possible, all moral distinctions. It would seem to be true, as MacDonald tells us, 'that the Byron fever is a disease belonging to youth as the whooping-cough to childhood.' It is a disease, we may add, by no means confined to youth, but successfully attacks those of riper years whose common sense and common morals are supposed to be proof against assault."

With these facts in mind, Professor Hunt thinks it not a little surprising to find in Byron's poetry so large an element of apparently ethical teaching. The very titles of his poems indicate this. The fact is, however, but another proof "of that inward and unceasing conflict of flesh and spirit to which he [Byron] so often refers." After quoting several passages to illustrate the frequency of the reflective and often pathetic sentiment, Professor Hunt continues:

"One of the great reasons why Byron's name and influence are still among us, and why what we may call Byronicism would itself fill a library, is found in the presence, throughout his verse, of this philosophic pondering over men and things, this Faust-like effort to solve the problem of life. This apparently serious purpose is never in abeyance. No theologian or moral reformer could more continuously seek to realize it than did he, be the quest never so fruitless. In this sense Byron was a kind of moral inquisitor as to the nature of God, man, and the universe. Inasmuch, moreover, as in his own character and aims he was out of sympathy with the moral order of things, and yet passionately seeking its solution, there is a pensiveness in his verse which often takes the form of pathos and sadness and at times of wild despair. It is this that gives to his verse that subjective type of monolog which all students have discerned, producing what Stedman calls 'melancholia' in literary art. Hence, the frequent comparisons between Byron and Shelley. However different otherwise, they were alike in this, that they sought on totally erroneous methods to adjust the relations of God and man. It is this semi-delirious and futile effort that makes his poetry a hopeless cry for light, a heart-breaking refrain over the foreboding outlook and destiny."

Balzac a Genuine World-Genius.—Balzac seems to be gaining in favor rapidly in this country and England, if one may judge from the amount of writing being done about him. In *The Atlantic Monthly* (October) W. P. Trent, after reading fifty volumes by Balzac, is moved to place him on a pinnacle alongside Homer and Shakespeare. He writes:

"I had thought that the completion of Horace's 'Odes,' of

Shakespeare's plays, and of the 'Odyssey' marked the three chief epochs in my intellectual life, and that I was not likely to be so stirred, so swept away again, by any book or by any author. But I had erred. Balzac, whose novels taken singly had moved me powerfully, but had not often swept me away, whom I had made a companion of for years without fully comprehending—this Balzac, when viewed in the light of his total and stupendous achievement, suddenly stood out before me in his full stature and might, as one of the few genuine world-geniuses that our race can point to with legitimate and unshakable pride. I had emerged from the 'Comédie Humaine' just as I had emerged from the Homeric poems and from the plays of Shakespeare, feeling that I had traversed a world and been in the presence of a veritable creator. . . .

"It would be folly for me to venture to be dogmatic about this matter, or to try to justify in any formal way an expression of opinion which many will feel to be extravagant. I will say merely that I think most critics have failed to see that while the Balzac of each of the novels taken separately may not rise to the level of a world-genius, the Balzac of all the novels taken together does rise to this level. For Balzac is not, like Scott, the author of a great number of separate noble works, but is the author of one noble work, the 'Comédie Humaine,' which, though unfinished, has a unity and a coherence and a verisimilitude with life that at once warrant its comparison with the Homeric poems and the Shakespearean plays. Balzac's almost prescient conception of society as an organic whole led him to take a great step forward in the art of fiction. It led him to interweave through the entire series of his works the fortunes of his various characters, and to bring into relief the effects of their environments upon them, with the result that he gave his reader, for the first time in the annals of prose fiction, the vivid and inevitable sense of traversing a real and tangible and unlimited world."

NOTES.

McClure's announces that Kipling's first American serial, "Captains Courageous," Stevenson's last novel, "St. Ives," a series of stories by Conan Doyle, and the only work of fiction "Ian Maclaren" will do this year, are all to appear in its columns the coming year. As for American writers of fiction they do not seem destined to be "in it" to any great extent, tho a number of them will contribute short stories.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has been victimized by a bold, bad advertising man. A poem was engaged from him and all rights purchased for use, as Mr. Arnold supposed, in the usual way in a periodical. What was his horror to find it in the London *Times* a day or two later as the *pièce de resistance* of a flaming advertisement of sewing-machines, brands of tobacco, bottled stout, and various other commodities. Sir Edwin has begun legal proceedings against the advertising man.

REV. DR. PARKHURST says (*Ladies' Home Journal*) he has no prepossession against the theater, but from information he has gleaned from theater-goers, newspaper criticism, bill-boards, and "one of our most distinguished English actors" he has the distinct impression that "if the American theater were suddenly to omit all its vicious accompaniments, and to come out frankly upon the ground of unequivocal purity, the theater-going world would withdraw in impatient disgust and the whole business go into the hands of a receiver inside of a month."

THE last poems written by Robert Louis Stevenson, "Songs of Travel, and Other Verses," just published, were sent to his publishers in manuscript, some time before his death, and one of the titles suggested by the author was "Posthumous Poems," indicating clearly that Stevenson was conscious of his rapidly approaching end. *The St. James's Gazette* does not think that a single one of the poems will live, the volume manifesting a wavering hand and an uncertain purpose. Each page, however, "illustrates the extraordinary moral beauty, the tenderness, and modesty of the author's nature."

The Sun has a high idea of Anthony Hope's new novel, "Phroso." It says editorially: "It seems clear that now at the end of the century the great story-tellers of the type of the elder Dumas, the masters of plot and incident, as distinguished from the careful students of character and motive, are to have once more their innings as they had seventy years ago. The author of 'The Three Musketeers,' after being eclipsed for more than a generation, found a compeer in the author of 'The New Arabian Nights,' and now the mantle worn so dashingly by Stevenson has fallen upon Anthony Hope."

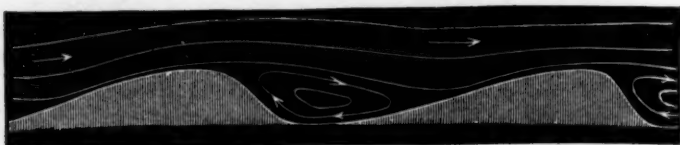
"THE Lounger," in *The Critic*, writes of Mrs. Humphry Ward: "I am told on the best authority that before her novel, 'Sir George Tressady,' saw the light of print, she rewrote it, not once, but several times. Since it has been put in type for publication in book-form, and since the pages were stereotyped, she has virtually rewritten it twice. The book will therefore differ materially from the magazine version, and those who have seen Mrs. Ward's revisions say that they have improved the story. I can judge pretty well of Mrs. Ward's careful work, for I have in my possession a set of page-proofs of 'Marcella,' covered with her notes and corrections, which was the fourth (and, I believe, last) set that left her hand."

SCIENCE.

RIPPLES IN SEA AND SKY.

RIPPLES in water are common enough; every one has seen them and their marks on the sands beneath. Ripples in the sky are just as common, however, altho few recognize them as such; their marks are the long bars of cloud so often seen, and the cause is similar to that in the case of the water, namely, the passage of one body of air over another in opposing currents. Mr. Vaughan Cornish makes the mechanism of formation very plain in an interesting article in *Knowledge* (October 1), parts of which we quote herewith. Says Mr. Cornish:

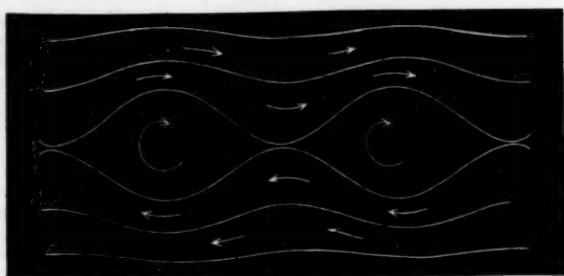
"If a trough or basin partly filled with water be gently rocked, a wave travels backward and forward from end to end of the trough, and sand placed upon the bottom of the trough soon becomes rippled. The experiment is readily tried, always succeeds, and is extremely pretty and instructive. Rippling, indeed, is so



ACTION OF CURRENT UPON RIPLE MARK.

readily produced that it may commonly be observed when a little sediment has settled in a basin; the slightest disturbance of the water sets up an oscillation, and this almost inevitably ripples the sediment. The fine deposit which settles from hard water after heating readily ripples; the pattern may be seen at the bottom of a jug of shaving-water. A glass trough with vertical sides is best for the experiments upon ripple marks, as they can then be seen in section, and the eye can be placed close enough to watch the movement of the sand grains. Having made some regular ripple marks by oscillation, Professor Darwin tried the effect of exposing them to a current. He then observed that small particles lying on the surface of the sand climbed up the *lee* slope of the ripples, apparently against stream. This showed the existence of an eddy or vortex on the lee side of the ridge. By giving a sudden motion to the water he was able to see the sand piled up on the weather side by the direct current, and on the lee side by the eddy or vortex. . . .

"By the aid of a drop of . . . heavy ink it was found possible to watch the more complicated action of the vortices during oscil-



FORMATION OF CLOUD RIPPLES.

lation of the water. Rippling is started by sand grains sticking, and thus causing little vortices or eddies on their lee side. If the agitation is so violent that the sand does not stick, but is simply swept along, no ripple mark is formed. A steady current, however, seems to be incapable of producing a *regular* ripple mark, such as that of the seashore, which was found to be due to the periodic strengthening and weakening of vortices on either side of each ridge as the direction of oscillation changed. . . .

"Rippling is generally produced at the surface of two fluids of different densities which are in relative motion. A curious example is that of tar and water. If water be poured upon the tar, and the vessel be rocked, the surface of the tar is quickly rippled, and the sticky crests of the ridges are jerked backward and forward in clumsy imitation of the dance of the sand in the seashore ripples. More important, however, is the rippling which occurs between layers of air of different density when the upper and the

lower layer have different motions. The visible evidence of such rippling is the formation of beautiful parallel bars of cloud, in which, as Mr. Ruskin wrote long since, 'the vapor . . . falls into ripples like sand.'

"The condition at the flat surface of two fluids of different densities and capable of mixing is unstable when the fluids are in relative motion, the form of the surface being liable to undergo great change in a sudden and perhaps tumultuous manner. The two surfaces become corrugated, and between them are interpolated vortices, which act as friction rollers, enabling one surface to glide smoothly over the other. In these vortices the two fluids mix.

"Now the mixing of two airs of different temperature is a well-known method of producing condensation of vapor with formation of a cloud. Probably, therefore, the parallel bars of cloud mark the position of the vortices in air rippling."

We close with a paragraph in which it appears that rippling of this sort is even responsible for some of the grandest wave-effects in mid-ocean. For, according to Mr. Cornish:

"The raising of the sea by wind is a case of rippling at the boundary of two fluids in relative motion. The difference of density, however, is so great that mixing of the two fluids can not take place in the vortex in the usual manner, but is achieved by spraying from the crest of the water wave. In the lee of each water billow there is an eddy of air which, with a high sea, may become a source of danger to ships by taking the wind out of the sails. Above the water billows and the wind eddy the air is doubtless itself in undulations, as Helmholtz pointed out; but the peculiar character of sea waves, which are continually dying out and creating new ones behind them, as well as the complicating effects of their free run by gravitation, probably prevents the air billows from attaining any regularity."

THE SOURCE OF BODILY HEAT.

I N a paper entitled "Relative Efficiency of Animals as Machines," read before the agricultural section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent Buffalo meeting, and printed in *The American Naturalist*, October, Manly Miles, of Lansing, Mich., discusses the results of some recent experiments that show the relation between food and work in certain animals. The most interesting part of the paper to the general reader is the introduction, in which he declares that the old text-book theory that animal heat is due to a process of "combustion" in the body, has been entirely discarded by modern physiologists. Says Mr. Miles:

"The food consumed by animals serves two distinct purposes which should be clearly distinguished. The materials required in building tissues, and in the manufacture of animal products (meat, milk, wool, etc.), have alone been noticed in popular essays on the subject of nutrition, while the quite as important expenditures of the energy supplied in foods, as the motive power required in the constructive processes involved in converting the food constituents into animal tissues and products, have been misinterpreted or entirely ignored. . . . But a limited amount of the constituents of foods are stored up by animals in their processes of growth—in their increase when fattened—or in the animal products they manufacture."

After quoting the results of one of the experiments referred to, as illustrating this point, the author goes on:

"It will be seen that much the larger part of the food constituents were not utilized by the animals as materials for building tissues, but they have served a useful purpose in yielding up more or less of their stored energy, according to the degree of disintegration to which they were subjected, which was made available in the constructive processes of nutrition and the related incidental physiological activities of the system."

Referring to the old idea that animal heat is merely the waste heat of bodily combustion, over and above what is utilized to produce mechanical work, he says:

"We are told that 'when coal is burned in the furnace a part of its potential energy is transformed into the mechanical power

which the engine uses for its work. The rest is changed to heat which the engine does not utilize, and which, therefore, is wasted. The potential energy of the food is transformed in the body into *heat and mechanical power. The heat is used to keep the body warm. The mechanical power is employed for muscular work.*

"As an outcome of this false analogy the term 'fuel value of foods' has been introduced to serve as an index of their capacity 'to keep the body warm,' and provide for muscular work. The absurdity of these crude and superficial views of energy as a factor in nutrition will be readily recognized by physiologists and we need only notice some obvious inaccuracies of statement.

"In the first place, there are no processes of combustion in physiological activities, and fuel, as such, can have no value in animal nutrition. The assumption that the potential energy of foods not expended in muscular work is 'used to keep the body warm,' is in direct conflict with familiar physiological activities. There are large expenditures of energy in transforming to the form of vapor the water exhaled by the lungs and thrown off as perspiration by the skin, and it is a well-known fact in physiology that the body is cooled by the evaporation of water from the surface that is constantly taking place.

"The laboring-man, perspiring freely in hot weather, expends a considerable part of the potential energy of his food in the cooling process of vaporizing the water discharged by the skin as a result of his exertions. The law of the conservation of energy is strictly observed and there is no demand for fuel to burn to 'keep the body warm.' The heat liberated in the destructive metabolism of the tissues, or what we speak of as the wear and tear of the system, is disposed of in various ways, and the large expenditure in the cooling machinery for vaporizing water is an important factor in securing a proper adjustment in the equilibrium of the numerous physiological activities of the system."

Bodily heat, therefore, says Mr. Miles, instead of being the result of combustion or any analogous chemical process, is merely the sensible form of heat long stored up in the tissues of the body, which may be caused to appear by any kind of disintegration, such as that accompanying muscular effort. He concludes:

"Animal heat is, therefore, the result of physiological activities that are carried on in accordance with the laws of the conservation of energy, without the slightest indication of anything analogous to processes of combustion.

"Living substance, as pointed out by Foster, is matter constantly undergoing change, energy being used and stored up in constructive metabolism, and liberated again as heat in the correlated and quite as essential processes of destructive metabolism. Energy doing work, or stored as potential energy in the tissues, can not be detected by the thermometer, and the heat liberated from foods in the various processes of disintegration they undergo, and from the tissues through destructive metabolism, is again made latent, as far as it is utilized in doing the work required in constructive metabolism, in vaporizing water exhaled by the lungs or thrown off by the skin as perspiration, and animal heat is the sensible residue not disposed of in these physiological processes.

"Our domestic animals may then be looked upon as machines for doing work in the repairs and other vital activities of the animal machine itself, including muscular exercise, and the manufacture of animal products used as food by man. The importance of these animal machines as factors in domestic economy leads us to inquire as to their relative efficiency in utilizing the potential energy of foods in the special work they are fitted to perform."

Gold in Sea Water.—According to a note in *The American Journal of Science* (October) Professor Liversidge, of Australia, has calculated that in the sea-water off the coast of New South Wales there is gold in the proportion of one half to one grain to the ton, which would make 130 to 260 tons to the cubic mile. At this rate the ocean may contain from 75 to 100 thousand million tons of gold. But we shall probably never obtain any of this enormous amount, for altho it could be easily extracted the cost of the process would exceed the value of the resulting precious metal. Professor Liversidge thinks, however, that it may pay some day to extract it as a bye-product in the manufacture of salt, bromin, or some other component of the water.

THE ARITHMETIC OF ANIMALS.

THE following facts are related by Miss Isabel Smithson in an article contributed to *Our Animal Friends* (October), as showing that some animals can count up to a limited number, or, at all events, can arrive at the same conclusions as those that we reach by counting. Says Miss Smithson:

"One day the celebrated ornithologist, Audubon, came out of his cottage with four of his friends to go for a walk. The next instant they saw a parrot fly in at a window. Audubon and one of his friends returned indoors, and immediately the bird flew out in a fright and went circling about overhead. Audubon came out again, but the bird refused to reenter until the other gentleman had also left the house. It seemed to remember that two persons had gone in and only one had come out. Curious to discover how far the parrot could count, he returned indoors with his four friends and made them go out, one at a time, while he himself remained inside. In a few minutes the bird flew in again. It was evident that its powers of arithmetic ended at the number four.

"A Russian doctor named Timofieff tried the same sort of experiment a few years ago with birds, cats, dogs, and horses. He declared that the crow is capable of counting as far as ten, and is in that respect superior to many tribes of men in Polynesia, who comprehend hardly anything of mathematics. Dr. Timofieff's account of the behavior of his own dog is amusing. This dog never buried several bones in one spot, but always hid each one away separately. One day his master presented him with twenty-six large bones, which he immediately proceeded to bury in twenty-six different places. On the morrow Dr. Timofieff did not feed the animal at all. In the afternoon he let his pet out into the garden and from a window watched him attentively. The dog set to work at once and dug up ten of the bones. Then he stopped, seemed to reflect for a minute, and began digging again until he had found nine others. Here he stopped to consider as before, and then returned to work, scratching perseveringly until he had unearthed six more bones. This seemed to satisfy him; he sat down and began his dinner. Suddenly he raised his head, stopped eating, and looked around with a thoughtful air. Then, as if quite sure that he had forgotten something, he started up, trotted round the garden, found the twenty-sixth bone, and returned, with a look of satisfaction, to his meal. The doctor believed that the number twenty-six was too much for the canine mind to grasp, and that the dog had therefore divided the provender into three groups, counting the bones in each lot separately, but that the mental process was so complicated that he had made a miscalculation and only rectified it after prolonged reflection.

"The same writer tells us that the cat is less expert in arithmetic than the dog, not being capable of counting farther than six. He used to hold a piece of meat to his cat's nose and draw it away suddenly, always repeating the action five times before allowing the animal to take the morsel. Puss soon grew accustomed to the performance, and waited with dignity and calmness until the sixth offer was made, when she sprang up and seized the piece of meat with her teeth.

"For some weeks the doctor repeated this experiment, and the cat did not make a single mistake. When, however, he tried to increase her knowledge by making four more approaches and retreats before letting her take the meat, she lost the count completely and jumped at the wrong moment.

"Proofs of the horse's power of counting are even more curious. Dr. Timofieff mentions a peasant's horse which, when plowing, invariably stopped to rest after the twentieth furrow. It did not matter how long the field happened to be, nor how tired the animal might feel, it never stopped until the twentieth furrow had been made, and so exact was the count that the farmer could tell the number of furrows by noting how many times the horse had halted.

"In another village there was a horse which reckoned distances by posts, and knew what hour it was by the striking of the clock. Dr. Timofieff was driving from one town to another, and at the twenty-second verst (two thirds of a mile) one of the horses stopped suddenly. The driver got down from his seat and gave the animal a measure of oats, at the same time explaining to the passenger that the horse was accustomed to being fed after every twenty-fifth verst. This time it had made a mistake, but it could

not be blamed, as it did not judge of the distance traversed by its own fatigue or hunger, but by counting the verst posts along the road. It had mistaken for some of these posts three others which greatly resembled them but which merely served to mark the boundary of the state forests.

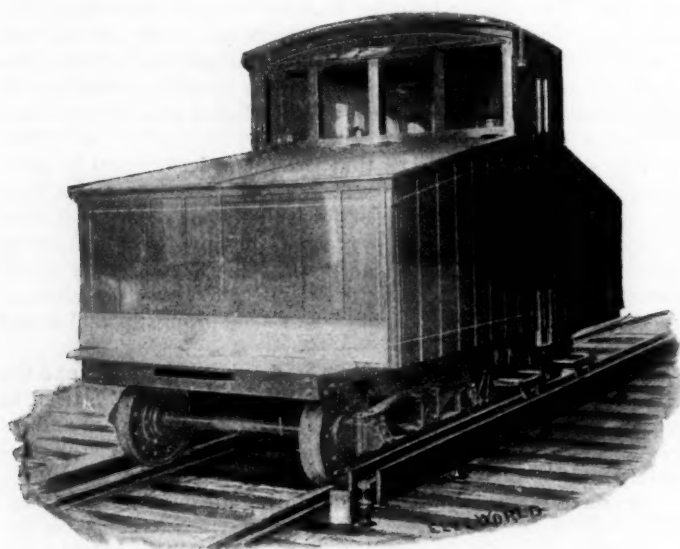
"This same horse was always fed in the stable at noon, and Dr. Timofieff himself observed that, whenever a neighboring church-clock began to strike, the animal raised its head and listened attentively. When the strokes were less than twelve, it put down its head sadly, but it displayed every sign of joyful expectation when it heard twelve strokes, and knew that dinner-time had arrived."

ELECTRIC TRACTION ON THE NEW YORK ELEVATED ROADS.

IT is probable that the New York elevated railroad system may soon be added to the list of those roads that have abandoned the direct use of steam for electric traction. The locomotives now on trial on the short Thirty-fourth Street branch involve a new departure in that they are combinations of the trolley and storage-battery systems. The batteries are used to equalize the current, absorbing what is in excess at one time and giving it out when it is needed at another time. We quote a few paragraphs of a description from *The Electrical World*, October 10:

"The electrical equipment consists of two 125 horse-power . . . motors controlled by the ordinary series-parallel controller. The air-brakes will be operated from the axles of a small bogie truck. Instead of having one trolley-shoe suspended from the center of the truck-frame there are two, each supported directly under the journal-boxes of the two main-drivers, as shown in the illustration [the current being carried over a third rail, as in the Chicago elevated road].

"The system is a combination of storage-battery and trolley-traction, each locomotive carrying an equipment of 256 cells. . . . When the cars are not taking current the storage-battery is being charged, and should an excessive demand for current lower the potential at any point in the system, both dynamos and batteries deliver their current at that point. . . . Once installed on the



NEW ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.
(By courtesy of *The Electrical World*.)

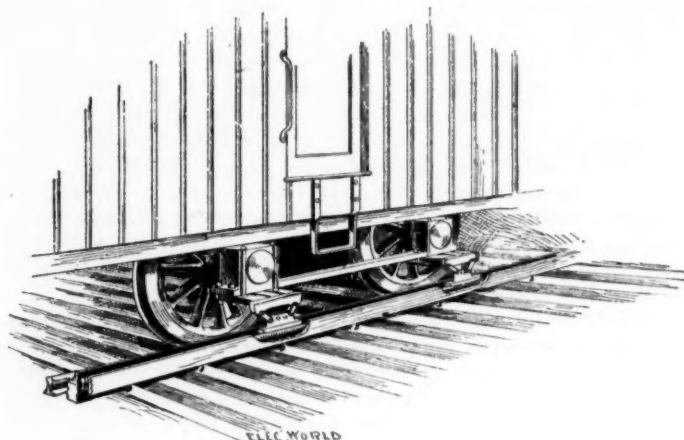
locomotive the batteries take care of themselves and automatically charge and discharge.

"They charge when the car is descending grades or when it is comparatively isolated on the line near the power-house, and they discharge when the car is ascending a heavy grade or where there is a congested traffic. Whenever the locomotive calls for less than the average amount the battery charges at a rate equal to the difference between the amount called for and this average current, and when the demand on the locomotive is excessive this excess is made up by the battery. Thus the conductors can be

proportioned for and will always carry the average load, and the potential at the locomotive is practically a constant quantity. . . .

"By increasing the current for short distances of transmission and lessening it for maximum distances a considerable saving may be effected; in fact it has been calculated that this saving will amount to from one third to one fourth.

"No congestion of trains on any portion of the road can affect the operation whether the system is supplied from one power-



TROLLEY SHOES.
(By courtesy of *The Electrical World*.)

house or several, as the batteries are always distributed in the same manner as the trains.

"The capacity of the power-house is reduced by one third, and a similar reduction of the coal bills must ensue. In addition, the engines and dynamos working at full load and high economy by their increased efficiency still further reduce the coal consumption, the total saving being, it is said, often 50 or 60 per cent.

"Another advantage which this system has is that it is only necessary to run the third-rail conductor on the straight portion of the track, making it unnecessary to maintain the speed of the train over crossings and switches. In the car barns also all conductors are done away with, the train being propelled by the battery alone.

"As the batteries on each locomotive are connected together and therefore mutually dependent, the tendency is for all of them to work in harmony, each supplying its share of output at any congested point."

BEEES AND ANTS AS A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE formic acid that is contained in the stings of bees and in the bodies of ants can, it appears, be utilized as a therapeutic agent, and is so utilized in certain parts of the world. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, September 26):

"It has for a long time been proposed, owing to the practise of certain Indian tribes, to treat rheumatism by the sting of bees. The method is painful, but they say that when it does not kill it sometimes cures.

"The poison of bee-stings contains considerable formic acid, and therefore ants could, without doubt, be used, in a measure, for the same purpose. . . .

"In Russia, especially in the environs of Moscow, the peasants attacked with rheumatism treat themselves after a method that appears to be based on this principle. They take ant-baths, prepared in the following fashion:

"A person goes in search of an ant's nest and when he finds one he puts into a linen bag the ants, their eggs, and necessarily considerable dirt. Returning to the house, he plunges into the hot water of the bath his bag of ants, which he has previously fastened tight shut. After several minutes the water gives off a very strong penetrating odor of formic acid. The bath is now ready and the invalid is put into it. Such a bath has a very active irritant action on the skin, whence results a sort of counter irritation that causes the rheumatic pains to disappear. If this means is efficacious in Russia, it would doubtless be so in France,

where the pains of rheumatism are not wanting. But we advise those who may be tempted to try it not to prolong their stay in the ant-bath too long; the irritation of the skin may go so far as to injure it. The invalid would then be cured of his rheumatism, but would need a new skin.

"We have shown that formic acid and its derivatives may become quite fashionable. Can it be that it is the remedy of the future?"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE TELEPHONE IN EUROPE.

AN interesting article on "Telephone Systems in the Different Countries of Europe" is contributed to the *Revue Scientifique*, Paris, by Daniel Bellet. It contains some surprising bits of information, for instance the news that the countries that are best provided with telephones are not, as we should expect, England, France, and Germany, but Norway and Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and even Finland. M. Bellet draws his data largely from an investigation made by an English engineer, Mr. A. B. Bennett. The conclusion to which he comes, that local administration and low rates are most conducive to success in the telephone business must be interesting to American investors. Mr. Bennett divides all countries into three classes, those with good, indifferent, and bad telephonic communication, respectively. In explanation of this M. Bellet says:

"It may be said that a country has good telephonic communications when its smallest cities and even its villages have such communications, important lines in the capital and the principal cities not being sufficient to place the country in the first group. This group includes Norway, Sweden, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Denmark, and Finland, named in the order of the relative excellence of their systems. It may be remarked here that, except in Switzerland and Luxemburg, the telephone lines belong to private companies or to cooperative societies. The telephone is no longer a luxury in these countries; it belongs among the necessities of everyday life, being found even in hamlets. In general the success of these enterprises is due to the fact that the charges are low, and the administration of the lines purely local. The fullest facilities are given for rural communication, and there is often competition. It is true that in Luxemburg and Switzerland the administration is centralized, but a certain amount of control is delegated to the local authorities. There is one telephone to every 144 inhabitants in Norway, to every 147 in Sweden, 160 in Luxemburg, 172 in Switzerland, 211 in Denmark, and 328 in Finland.

"As an example of the possibility of cheap operation, we may call attention to the Drammens Upland Company, which makes a good profit from very low rates, in a vast and thinly peopled region of Norway. Another interesting example is that of the Aland Islands, in the Baltic, belonging to the grand duchy of Finland, where there is no less than one telephone to every 13 inhabitants; with this may be contrasted the case of the Channel Islands, which can get no benefit from the system adopted in England, because their population is sparse. In Luxemburg, which, as we have seen, holds third place in the list, all the subscribers pay the same price—only 80 francs [\$16] a year, all charges included; this gives the right of communicating throughout the grand duchy, which has, it is true, a very small area. . . . Thanks to this low rate, the grand duchy is covered with telephones. . . . We have seen that there is a telephone post to every 160 inhabitants, while the proportion is 1 to 2,779 in the English county of Dorset.

"If we pass to the second group . . . we find in the first place the territory of the German Imperial Post, where there is one telephone to every 449 inhabitants; then Bavaria, where there is one to every 451; Wurtemberg, 459; Great Britain, 636; Holland, 643, and Belgium, 700. In all these countries there is no competition; in the two first not only is the administration very much centralized but the charges are favorable only in the large cities, and the connections with rural districts are very bad; in Wurtemberg it is nearly the same. In Great Britain the administration is partly local, but the rates are high and the rules too

stringent for the development of telephone lines outside the cities. We may say that the rates were made for urban communication, the subscribers there having rarely to pay more than the normal price, but in the country the subscriber is usually far from the office and the annual rate rises rapidly with this distance, so that it soon reaches an amount not within the power of the majority of people to pay. . . .

"[In] the third group, there is no competition, except only in the city of Rome. In this group we find France occupying the first place (a first place which is only the thirteenth in the total of European countries) with 1,432 inhabitants to each telephone, then Spain with 1,618, and Austria with 1,640. For Italy, we reach the very unfavorable number of 2,530, then 3,139 for Hungary, 3,371 for Portugal, and 13,102 for Russia. In regard to this last proportion there is nothing surprising, for Russia finds herself yet in a very peculiar economic situation. So far as France goes, we shall not dwell on the subject, for every one knows the inconveniences presented by our telephonic organization—excessive centralization and high rates (recently reduced, it is true) . . . conditions unfavorable to rural communication. The faults are nearly the same in Spain, except that the administration is more generally local. . . . In Italy the rates are high in the large cities, except in Rome where competition has brought them down. In Hungary . . . low rates have been established for communication between villages, but at the same time the mistake has been made of adopting regulations that tend to restrict communication between cities, suburbs, and villages. . . . In Russia the large cities support the highest rates in Europe; even in the second-class cities the rates are high, and in spite of a local administration, under the oversight of the Government, there are no county lines."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"It is reported," says *The Railway Age*, "that electric locomotives will soon handle all traffic through the Hoosac tunnel on the Fitchburg Railroad. The electric lighting of the tunnel some years since has not accomplished the result hoped for. The smoke and gas from the engines still remain and the lights are more or less hidden from view. The combination of electric lighting and the use of electric locomotors, together with the ventilation already in use, will, it is hoped, take away entirely all the disagreeable features of the tunnel that have existed in the past."

"It has passed current," says *Popular Science News*, "that sea air contains an appreciable quantity of salt. To test this, M. Chaix made a series of experiments. He passed about thirty feet of cubic air through a solution of silver nitrate. In every case there was not the least cloudiness of the solution, which proved that the air contained no salt. The air contains salt only when the wind carries salt spray. If we wish to benefit by the salt in the air we must go where the sea is sufficiently agitated by the wind to continually hold sea-water in suspension."

"THE time-honored scheme of rolling up a piece of paper and using it for a lighter has been utilized by an inventor in the manufacture of matches," says *The National Druggist*, October. "The invention promises to revolutionize European match manufacturing, and is particularly timely, because the wood for this purpose is constantly growing scarcer and more costly. The new matches are considerably cheaper than wooden matches and weigh much less, a fact which counts for much in the exportation. The sticks of these matches consist of paper rolled together on the bias. The paper is rather strong and porous, and when immersed in a solution of wax, stearin, and similar substances, will easily stick together and burn with a bright, smokeless and odorless flame. Strips one half inch in width are first drawn through the combustible mass spoken of above, and then turned by machinery into long, thin tubes, pieces of the ordinary length of wood or wax matches being cut off automatically by the machine. When the sticks are cut to size, they are dipped into the phosphorus mass, also by the machine, and the dried head easily ignites by friction on any surface."

THE following conclusion is reached by Dr. Grifing and Mr. Franz in a recent investigation on the legibility of the letters used in printing. To quote a notice in *Science*: "The authors investigate the size and style of type, the color and quality of paper, and the illumination. Type should not be less than 1.5 millimeters [.06 inch] in height; it should be leaded, and the illumination of the printed page should not be less than 100 candle-meters [the light given by 100 candles at the distance of a yard]. Yet most school-books are printed in small type, without leads, on poor or glazed paper, and the illumination in many schoolrooms is less than two candle-meters. . . . The relative legibility of the small letters [is] in the following order: d k m q h b p w u l j t v z r o f n a x y e i g c s. Thus some of the letters most frequently used are among the most illegible. The letters used in printing were developed from those used in writing, and these were evolved in accordance with the convenience of the writer, not for the advantage of the reader. Now that we write chiefly with the printing-press, it is absurd to retain symbols whose legibility would be greatly improved by a slight modification."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHO CAUSED THE DEATH OF JESUS?

THE latest effort of the orthodox Jews to free their church from all responsibility for the death of Jesus appears in *The Menorah Monthly* (September), and is made by G. A. Danziger, in an article entitled "Jesus the Pharisee." The effort in this case is not to free the Jews as a nation from this responsibility, but to free the Pharisees and their ecclesiastical successors, the orthodox church of to-day. This attempt is based upon a recent pamphlet issued by Professor Chwolson, of St. Petersburg ("*Das letzte Passahmahl Christi und der Tag seines Todes*"), and more especially upon the addendum to the pamphlet. The conclusion reached is that the Sadducean sect were wholly responsible for the death of Jesus, and that their actions were inspired by political rather than ecclesiastical motives.

Jesus, according to the writer, did undoubtedly excite intense antagonism in Palestine; but this antagonism did not come from the Jews as a nation, for He was popular among the masses, and His enemies feared to molest Him because of that popularity. Proceeding then to consider the relation between Sadducees and Pharisees, we find that the latter were without any decisive influence in the Sanhedrin, the Sadducees possessing a majority; and that the Pharisees had no reason either in Jesus's doctrines or practises to persecute Him, or, at any rate, to demand His death. It was quite different with the Sadducees. They held their offices by the grace of Rome because they had much hard gold and gave it on demand. During the life of Christ and for twenty years thereafter, until a few years before the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem, all questions of cult were decided by and all political missions entrusted to the Sadducees. The secret of Sadducean hostility to Jesus is thus explained:

"That which to the genuine Pharisees seemed of no importance, outside of the fact that another rabbi was teaching the people with great cleverness and remarkable success, seemed to the Sadducees a matter presignifying incalculable danger, religious and political; it jeopardized their standing with Rome and threatened their very existence; for Rome was jealous of Hebraic speech, and the Sadducees, obeying the slightest wink of the Roman, paid special attention to the utterances of Jesus. Says Professor Chwolson:

"When a learned and believing Jew reads—without prejudice—the maxims and teachings of Jesus in the Gospels, he feels, so to say, at home. He meets there nothing strange or heterogeneous; on the contrary, he finds much that is literally analogous and homogeneous to that which from childhood he has been taught to revere as sacred. Every Jew brought up strictly orthodox, that is, with Pharisaic tendencies and according to the spirit of rabbinical Judaism, feels this. To him there is nothing in the utterances of Jesus of Nazareth that might possibly offend his religious feelings or principles. If these utterances were gathered in separate form and presented to such a Jew, he, not being aware of their origin, would regard them as a most beautiful contribution to rabbinic literature embodied in the Talmud or Midrash."

"Now, the question arises, why should the Pharisees have looked at these utterances of Jesus with different eyes? Did He not utter the very ideas which they or their predecessors had expressed, and which every one was bound to keep sacred? That He called God 'His Father,' could hardly have appeared so very strange and shocking, since every Jew was in the habit of applying this term to God, and the words אביו מלכ 'Our Father King,' and אביו שבשמים 'Our Father who is in Heaven' are frequent in the mouths of pious Jews in their daily prayers even to this day. . . . Nor were the doctrines of Jesus antagonistic to those of the Pharisees. His doctrines tended toward a spiritualization of religion, the essence of which was the love of God and humanity. (It is erroneous to suppose that He meant to abrogate or to abolish ceremonialism. The words of Jesus, Matt. v. 17, 18; xxiii. 3, and Luke xi. 42, and xvi. 7, speak emphatically against such a supposition; those doubting the authenticity of these words mistake the inner essence of the whole work of Jesus.) This was precisely the trend of Pharisaic explanation of the Law of Moses."

The writer quotes from numerous rabbinical writings to sustain the above assertion concerning Pharisaic doctrines, then considers the question whether Jesus could have given offense by the violation of certain ceremonial laws. The conclusion again is in the negative, inasmuch as Jesus often preached in the synagogues, where the Pharisees wielded their greatest power. "Had His life been other than in accordance with the law, or had He preached pernicious doctrines, they would not have permitted Him to express them here." His excuse for plucking corn on the Sabbath day was an acceptable one, and the practise of washing hands before eating profane food was at Christ's time a comparatively new law which was not commonly observed. Rabbi Eliezer ben Hanoch, for instance, a very important savant, did not observe it. In short, we may conclude that "with regard to the ceremonial laws there existed no essential difference between Christ and the Pharisees." They furthermore evinced friendliness by inviting Jesus to their table (Luke vii. 36), and by warning Him of approaching danger (Luke xiii. 31). Shortly after His death one of the oldest and most respected Pharisees, Gamaliel, spoke in favor of the accused apostles (Acts v. 38, 39), and about the year 58 the Pharisees, who had come into power, defended Paul with great zeal before the Sanhedrin (Acts xxiii. 9), while four years later the Sadducean high-priest, Anan II., had Jacobus, the so-called "brother of Christ," and several other Christians executed, which act, according to Josephus ("*Antiquities*," 20, 9, 1) angered "the strict adherents of the law"—the Pharisees—who secretly sent messengers to the king, begging him to restrain Anan.

No attempt is made by the writer to explain the words frequently uttered by Jesus in denunciation of the "Scribes and Pharisees." Copious notes accompany the article.

Modern Miracles.—"I notice," says Rev. Thomas Lafou Gulick, in *The Evangelist*, "certain radical differences between the modern miracles and the miracles of Christ:

"1. Those who to-day claim to perform miracles of healing do not, as a rule, claim to bring a new inspired message with an authority like that of the books of the Bible, of which those miracles were a sign and seal. I believe the Mormons are the only ones who make such a claim. Intelligent people have reached a definite conclusion as to the truth of their claim.

"2. Every one that came to Christ asking, received; even the nine unworthy, ungrateful lepers and others who disobeyed Him by publishing His miracles. To-day hundreds of sincere, devout, and faithful Christians exercise their utmost powers to have faith that they will be healed, but fail to receive what they seek.

"3. All who were healed by Christ were perfectly healed. There were no partial cures, no relapses.

"4. Christ's healing was practically instantaneous. To-day it is very often a process, a progress, a growth which is claimed as a supernatural healing, being more similar in this to other processes of healing than to the miracles of Christ.

"5. The most difficult cases were treated just as easily as the others; thousands are fed, the paralyzed walk, those born blind see, the dead come forth. Why is it not so now? Why are so large a proportion of the cures claimed nowadays of nervous troubles and other simple cases, such as nature, aided by fasting, often cures without medicine? Why do not the blind see or the dead rise to-day? 'Greater works than these shall ye do.' Certainly not greater works of physical healing, for none greater than raising Lazarus could be; but giving life, sight, and hearing to dead souls is as much greater as the soul is higher than the body. That greatest miracle is being wrought daily. But I do not hear of any dead bodies coming out of their graves. Why not, if Christ's promise had reference to physical miracles and if the age of healing by faith alone still continues?

"Those nine ungrateful lepers certainly did not have more saving faith than there is in the whole Church of the living God to-day! Why do not some of these men or women of faith go to the leper settlement in my former home, Molokai, Hawaii, and cure in an hour two of the worst cases there?"

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S "POPE LEO XIII."

THE new volume of "Public Men of To-day" is particularly timely and useful. Popular understanding of international politics, of the far-reaching actions and reactions of the social forces at work throughout the world, and of the parts played in both by the commanding men of the time, is nearly always superficial and inaccurate; but not one of his generation, we are given to understand, has been so misconceived, alike in character and in action, as the present Pope. Mr. McCarthy's book is frankly *ex parte*; but this does not detract from its interest, alike for Protestant and Catholic; indeed, it increases its significance. It is easily to be "understood of the people;" and tho its treatment of some points might have been profounder with advantage, it is throughout well worth reading just now when both the religious and political volcanoes of society are in a state of eruption.

Of Leo the man, the priest, and the scholar, Mr. McCarthy has comparatively little to say, and that little is chiefly compacted of quotations from biographies and magazine articles—some of them very recent—with which the public is familiar. But apropos of Leo the statesman he tells us much that is interesting. Here, for instance, is a glimpse into the heart of the Kulturkampf—that famous struggle concerning the education of Catholics in the German dominion:

"I am sure there is every reason to believe that the German Emperor himself went, from the first, in a half-hearted spirit into the Kulturkampf. He was undoubtedly a man of deeply religious and almost a pietistic order of mind, and it went against the grain with him to do anything which seemed to interfere with the religious worship of any order of men. But he had great faith, and very naturally, in the political wisdom of his Prime Minister, and when Bismarck said there was danger to the new German Empire from the Pope and the Vatican, the Emperor was anxious for a settlement all through, and when Leo XIII. suggested a settlement, he went half-way and more than half-way to meet it.

"Emperor William was a man of greater qualities on the whole than the world has given him credit for. There were many long years when he was the most unpopular man in his country. As the Prince in succession to the throne he was positively hated. The part he took in stamping out the popular insurrections in Germany during the troublous times of 1848 and 1849 made him detested of all the Liberals in Europe. Yet, somehow, no one questioned his honor or his courage."

He trusted in Bismarck; but Bismarck proved himself no match against the Pope in diplomatic craft. Bismarck tried with all his might to trap Leo into a declaration of *non possumus*; and had he succeeded in this the whole outcome of the struggle had been different, for it would have increased the almost universal fears for the safety of the new empire, and added the fuel of national well-being to the fire of Protestant hatred of the papacy. But Leo's conciliatory policy and bland avoidance of the trap, combined with the profound impression made upon the Emperor's mind by the attempts to assassinate him, completely wrecked Bismarck's plans:

"The one great predominant thought in the mind of Germany was to save and to maintain the United Germany. This was Bismarck's motive, naturally, and it was also the motive of the Emperor William. But the Emperor was more apt than the Minister to look at earthly difficulties from the religious point of view. It was, therefore, only natural that the Emperor should earlier pay attention to the religious scruples of his Roman Catholic subjects than the Minister would be likely to do. Bismarck, for a man of the world, was not a mere cynic; was not altogether wanting in religious devotion. He was, so far as regarded all that side of human existence, about on a level with Palmerston or Thiers. But with the Emperor religion was an inborn feeling, and his notion of religion governed his every action. Now his motive sent him right, and now it sent him wrong. But the impulse was always the same—to do what a religious man ought to

do. For this reason he was the better fitted to deal with the troubles which Bismarck had raised."

This extract is a fair example of Mr. McCarthy's method. He lets us see the Pope's action in its effects on personages and political forces, rather than in a complete description of the action itself; while the motives of the action are inferred—which is all that is possible, of course, unless a writer be in (and betray) the secrets of the Vatican itself. In short, it is a method of side-lights rather than of direct illumination. Thus, as the quotation shows, the chapters on the Kulturkampf and the failure of Dr. Falk constitute a review of the state of affairs in Germany at the time—a review in which the Pope occupies the background, and which conveys only a general instead of a specific impression of the patience, astuteness, and determination with which Leo pursued his policy in spite of an opposition at that time the most dogged and powerful in the world.

Two chapters are devoted to the Apostolic Letter to the people of England, and the reply of the Archbishop of Canterbury. These events occurred only last year; and like much else in the volume are familiar to readers of THE DIGEST, whose back volumes, indeed, will prove highly useful to refer to in reading Mr. McCarthy's review. The "outer-world," says Mr. McCarthy, was "astonished," but many well-informed people "had good reason to know what was in preparation." The ferment caused is not settled yet, nor likely to be. The Archbishop's reply, in fact, amounted to a *non possumus*, albeit its whole spirit was, says our author, "liberal, charitable, Christianlike, and shows no unwillingness for a complete Christian union." The Archbishop defined the position of his church in the following unmistakable passage, which it is just as well to remember in the midst of present talk about unity:

"The aspiration after unity, if it be intelligent, is a vast one. It can not limit itself to restoring what is pictured of past outward unity. It must take account of Eastern churches, of non-Episcopal Reformed churches and bodies on the Continent, at home, and among the multiplying populations of the New World, as well as of the Christianizing of Asia and Africa under extraordinary varying conditions. The Roman Communion in which Western Christendom once found unity has not proved itself capable of retaining its hold on nations which were all its own. At this moment it invites the English people into reunion with itself, in apparent unconsciousness of the position and history of the English Church. It parades before us modes of worship and rewards of worship the most repugnant to Teutonic Christendom, and to nations which have become readers of the Bible."

We have said Mr. McCarthy writes frankly *ex-parte* Catholic. He also writes as an Irishman and an Irish politician. Thus, for instance, does he "explain" the intervention of the Pope in Irish affairs, and his "condemnation, morally and socially" of the Land League:

"The counselors of the Pope naturally relied a good deal upon the representations and the advice of the English Catholics. Now the English Catholics belong almost always to the higher classes in social life. They belong for the most part to the landlord order, and their sympathies would naturally go with the claims of their own order. Then, again, the English Catholics, as a rule, have no sympathy with the Irish national cause—the cause of Home Rule. I do not mean to say that this is true of all the English Catholics. I know far too well for that. I know that the sympathies of men like Lord Ripon, and Lord Acton, and Lord Ashburnham, and many of the most distinguished of the English Catholic priesthood, are cordially with the principle of national self-government for Ireland. But, as a rule, neither the cause of the political reforms which Ireland claims nor that of the agrarian reforms which Ireland has so long needed, can be said to have the sympathy of the English Catholics. Now it is in the very nature of things that a good deal of the ideas of the English Catholics must have made a way into the councils of those who advised Pope Leo. For a long time, too, the Archbishopric of Dublin had been in the hands of men like Cardinal

Cullen and Cardinal MacCabe—good men, pious men, learned men; but men who shrank in alarm from any agitation that seemed likely to be troublesome, and who were apt to hear the first thunder of approaching revolution in every rising sound of popular agitation."

On the whole, his treatment of this portion of his subject—a very thorny portion for any writer, but peculiarly thorny for an Irish Catholic, and parliamentary and Land League chief—will amuse a good many readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

We conclude with the following suggestive extract on "The Empire of the Pope." Premising that the study of that empire "will have all the greater importance and portentousness if we placidly assume that the Pope is anti-Christ," he says:

"We talk of great empires—of England, with her drum-taps following each other round the orb of the earth. We talk of Russia; of Germany; of France. May I point out to my readers that the Empire of the Papacy is much greater than any of these? What hold has the English sovereign over Russia or Germany? What hold has the German Emperor over England? What hold has the Czar, except for occasional political alliances and fantasies, over France? What hold has any of these powers—what hold have all of them combined—over the great Republic of America? Except as a matter of news in the daily papers, the people of the United States do not care, and have no need to care, three straws about what England and France and Germany and Russia are doing. But the papacy is an influence everywhere, and it has to look after everything. Its dominion is seated in the consciences of men—of its followers to be sure, but then, its followers are everywhere. . . . The Pope is understood to have an influence and a right of intervention, so far as advice goes, in every country in the world. . . . The Vatican is compelled to have its eye and its intellect and its heart fixed on every nook and corner in the world. There is no administrative system on earth which has anything like the same widespread and watchful and necessary superintendence. The network of the papal authority has a mesh wherever men are living. The Vatican is, in this sense, the center of the earth. . . . Civilization has to reckon with that vast all-pervading influence."

MR. GOMPERS'S VIEW OF THE CHURCH.

NOT long since a New England clergyman addressed a letter to Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, asking him to state why, in his opinion, so many intelligent workingmen do not attend church. In reply Mr. Gompers said that one reason is that the churches are no longer in touch with the hopes and aspirations of workingmen, and are out of sympathy with their miseries and burdens. The pastors either do not know, he said, or have not the courage to declare from their pulpits, the rights and wrongs of the toiling millions. The organizations found most effective in securing improved conditions have been frowned upon by the church. Laborers have had "their attention directed to 'the sweet by and by,' to the utter neglect of the conditions arising from the bitter now and now." The church and the ministry have been the "apologists and defenders of the wrongs committed against the interests of the people, simply because the perpetrators are the possessors of wealth." Asked as to the means he would suggest for a reconciliation of the church and the masses, Mr. Gompers recommends "a complete reversal of the present attitude." He closes with these words: "He who fails to sympathize with the movement of labor, he who complacently or indifferently contemplates the awful results of present economic and social conditions, is not only the opponent of the best interests of the human family, but is *particeps criminis* to all wrongs inflicted upon the men and women of our time, the children of to-day, the manhood and womanhood of the future." In an editorial *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) quotes these utterances of Mr. Gompers and comments upon them as follows:

"It is not our wish to deny that there are exceptional instances

in which the complaints of Mr. Gompers, as against individual churches, are true. There are, no doubt, those of whom Laodicea was the archetype, who are rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing—a condition wherein men and women, almost inevitably, become oblivious of the needs of others. But we are certain that Mr. Gompers's charges against the church and its ministry, as a whole, spring from a lack of acquaintance with their real spirit, and rest, in the case of many, upon mere imported prejudices. A very large element of our working-people are of foreign birth, and were brought up under the dominion of state churches. In Europe these churches are adjuncts of autocratic systems, and, as such, have incurred the popular antipathy that such systems engender. The end at which the church in this country has aimed, and still aims, is to woo the workingmen—especially those from abroad—to familiarity with its different spirit. But the task thus far has been one of difficulty, rewarded with a success vastly disproportionate to the means and energy it has demanded. From the outset the average foreigner manifests an aversion to the church and its services, and prefers to spend the Sabbath in ways that have no affinity with worship. His example, and the seductive means of enjoyment with which he surrounds himself, have had their ill effect upon tens of thousands of our native population. The result is that multitudes of workingmen know nothing directly of what takes place in the church, and—as we suspect may be the case even of their representative, Mr. Gompers—criticize it without personal knowledge.

"We assure them, with the utmost candor, and from a good deal of familiarity with the churches, that the number which would properly come under Mr. Gompers's characterization is few; and that the dominant desire of the church, as a body, is to extend to workingmen fraternal welcome and assistance. We personally know, moreover, that the overwhelming majority of the Baptist ministry, for whom we speak—the ministry of a denomination that rejoices in the distinction of being that of the common people—have been earnest in the advocacy of the interests of labor, and that they boldly contend for such of its claims as are founded in righteousness, when issues are raised by or against it. It would be impossible for them to do otherwise and remain true to their instincts, for most of them, in common with all the ministers of the land, have sprung directly from the laboring ranks, and remain laborers still, many, at less than a mechanic's pay, toiling incessantly with their heads, as their fathers toiled with their hands."

Where Was Methuselah During the Deluge?—

This is the question which Dr. Halsey L. Wood, of this city, raises, and to which he finds no satisfactory answer. He says:

"This distinguished patriarch seems to have been forgotten at that time, for no mention is made of him as one of the chosen few to enter the Ark; and, on the other hand, we are told that 'every living creature perished without the Ark, and every man.' Now, Methuselah lived 'nine hundred and sixty and nine years,' and since he had fully ten months of life left to him at the beginning of the Flood, he could have completed his grand total of years nowhere else than inside the Ark. At Noah's birth, Methuselah had full six hundred years to live. 'In the six hundredth year of Noah's life,' 'the windows of heaven were opened' and 'in the self-same day entered Noah, and Shem and Ham and Japheth, the sons of Noah and Noah's wife and the three wives of his sons with them into the Ark.' Noah was therefore five hundred and ninety-nine years old when the Flood began. Methuselah had still ten months to live, ere his 969th year was complete. Where was he? The dwellers in the Ark did not issue from it for a year and ten days after their entrance. Methuselah must have therefore died, during the interval, and presumably he was buried; but, strange to say, nothing is said of this singular circumstance."

The Mid-Continent, of St. Louis, is of the opinion that the "revival" is a much-abused term. People talk of "holding a revival," it says, with little thought of what the declaration means. "A revival can no more be held than a man can grasp the wind in his fists. They mean, however, that a series of meetings is being held, the object of which is a revival. But the holding of such meetings, even tho they may be accompanied or followed by many conversions, does not prove that a revival is being experienced. A revival implies previous life. It is a reawakening of Christian people."

THE RESIGNATION OF BISHOP KEANE.

THE action of Bishop Keane in resigning from the rectorship of the Catholic University of America, located at Washington, is variously interpreted by the religious papers. The Protestant papers generally regard it as a virtual rebuke from the Vatican for the rising spirit of "Americanism" in the Roman Church in America, a spirit which is said to have a leading representative in Bishop Keane. It is in this vein that *The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati) comments on the resignation. It says:

"The virtual removal of Bishop Keane from the rectorship (or presidency) of the Catholic University at Washington reveals a fissure in the organism of 'the true church' in America which enables us to get some idea of the influences at work beneath the surface and behind the scenes. It is evident that two parties are developing more and more—Cahensleyism and Americanism. The two seem to be incompatible. Evidently, His Holiness is not pleased with the American spirit of which Bishop Ireland is the exponent and with which Bishop Keane is in ardent sympathy. It will never do for the American University to become American, any more than it will do to make an American prelate Papal Legate. The man who is to control Romanism in America must get his ideas on the other side of the sea. He must first become imbued with Vaticanism, or he is unfit to mediate between the Vatican and the American Roman Catholic. It is said that, at the headquarters of the Jesuitical, or Cahensley party, is Professor Schroeder, one of the best scholars of the University, but intensely Roman in his sympathies and plans. It is also said that the German Catholics of this country are in closer sympathy with the Cahensley movement than are any other of the adherents of the church, and that they have raised a large sum for the endowment of a chair of German philosophy and literature at the University."

The journals of the Roman Catholic faith, however, fail to see any special significance in the action of the bishop. They unite in speaking of him and of his work in the University in the highest terms. Thus *The Pilot* (Boston) says:

"Nine years ago Bishop Keane entered on the double task of showing forth the ultimate Catholic University, the ideal, so to speak; and filling in the outlines with the material edifice. How definite, how forcible, how convincing, how magnetic in his faith and single-heartedness he was, must be judged from the results—one and a half million dollars collected, in addition to the fund donated by Mary Gwendolen Caldwell for the building of the Divinity College; the School of Philosophy and the Institute of Technology erected and equipped, a staff of professors and lecturers, many of them men of international fame, and a work done for the enlightenment of non-Catholics, as to the spirit and aims of the church, the benefit of which will be long in exhausting itself in this country."

"Before the faculties and students of Harvard and Yale—and many of the younger secular universities and colleges from the Atlantic to the Pacific; before the Unitarian Club and the Churchmen's Club, Bishop Keane spoke for the church, for Christian education and Christian patriotism, winning everywhere what he sought—the awaking or increasing of the spirit of justice to Catholics; and equally what he never sought, personal admiration and respect."

"He was dominated by the one idea—the spreading and strengthening of the church in America through the building of a place wherein Christian leaders, priests, and laymen, might be trained; and he spent himself for its realization."

"Leaving the work he loves his farewell is still in his wonted self-less spirit. He bids his friends think not of him but of the University, whose success will ever be more to him than his own comfort or distinction."

"While the wisdom of the American Episcopate and of the Holy Father will find a worthy successor to Bishop Keane, it can find none braver, more loyal, more devoted, or more thoroughly for God and His church."

The Catholic Review (New York) voices the same feeling in an editorial note. It says:

"The resignation of Bishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic University will deprive it of the service of the man who so far has done the most for it. For nine years, so far as the endless anxieties attending the foundation of a great seat of learning are concerned—the labor of collecting funds, the work of planning and putting up buildings, the care of selecting professors, the responsibility of laying out courses of study, and the myriad details of administration—he has proved his ability. He has held a brave heart in the midst of ten thousand discouragements and has communicated his own hopefulness to most of his subordinates. He has given his whole self to the great enterprise and has raised it to its present plane. He deserves the thanks of the church in the United States. Had he consulted his own interests or ease, he would have thrown up his burdensome office long ago. Now that the Holy Father requests him to resign it, he does so in most docile and prompt and grateful manner. Like a good soldier he asks no questions, but obeys, and the church here, emulating his edifying example, is willing to accept the wisdom of the Holy See in the matter. Certainly the Pope, the Bishop, the Board of Directors, and the faithful in this country, all desire that the Catholic University should reach the highest possible level of success, and would do nothing, consciously, detrimental to its best interests."

A Hindu Teacher in America.—The World's Parliament of Religions has not yet ceased echoing and reechoing in various parts of the world. One of the delegates to the Parliament from India was Virchandi R. Gandhi, of Bombay, secretary of the Jain Society, which is said to have five million members. This same gentleman has now returned to America to propagate his views, and from Chicago, where he has made his headquarters, comes the following description of his purposes:

"Mr. Gandhi does not come to make proselytes. The rule of the Jainist faith forbids that; but he comes to found a school of Oriental philosophy, whose headquarters will be in Chicago with branches in Cleveland, Washington, New York, Rochester, and other cities. He does not come as a missionary to convert Americans to any form of Hinduism. According to his own idea, 'the true idea of Hindu worship is not a propaganda, but a spirit—a universal spirit of love and power, and answerable to the practical realization of brotherhood—not brotherhood of man alone, but of all living things, which by the lips of all nations is indeed sought, but by the practise of the world is yet ignored.' Roughly these are the tenets of his creed and the platform upon which he stands, not beseeching Americans to join him, but willing to have their cooperation."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE fiftieth year of Dr. R. S. Storrs's pastorate at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, will close November 19. The occasion will be celebrated by a gathering of eminent men from Dr. Storrs's own denomination and from other churches.

A PRELIMINARY program of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Baptist Congress has been published. The congress meets at Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 11, 12. The Congress will consider such important subjects as, "How Far has the New-Testament Precedent the Authority of Divine Command?" "Christianity and War;" "Is God the Father of all Men?" "The Problems of the Country Church;" "The Relation of Baptists to other Denominations;" "The Pastor as a Soul-Winner."

SOME one has been at the pains to collect statistics showing the relative voting strength of Catholics and Protestants in the United States. One third of our population, or 20,613,307, are church communicants. Of this number 14,000,000 are Protestants and 6,000,000 are Catholics. The number of qualified voters in this country is 15,137,889. Of these actual voters 3,500,000 are counted as Protestant communicants, while more than 10,000,000 are nominally Protestants in belief. The total voting force of the Catholics is a little more than 2,000,000.

The Christian Patriot, of Madras, India, in an editorial discussing the approaching course of lectures to be given in that city by Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, of Chicago, assures him of a hearty welcome from all, and expresses the opinion and hope that "he will combine study of the points of contact between Christianity and the systems of India—similarities and differences equally—with the zeal of a true evangelist." It hopes that he will arrive in India long enough before the date set for his lectures to devote a month or two to the study of Hinduism as it is, as *The Patriot* is confident that one who depends only on study of books always on landing in India finds Hinduism different from what he anticipated.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

NO CHANGE IN RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

THE death of Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has caused some uneasiness in Europe, the fear having been expressed that the policy of his successor may not be equally peaceful. Owing to the Czar's travels, no successor has yet been named, but the opinion prevails that the next Foreign Minister will be the governor-general of Warsaw, Count Louvaloff, a diplomat of training and experience. Prince Lobanoff's policy was anti-English, while Louvaloff is known to be a friend and admirer of England. The Russian papers are discussing the situation, and below are some translations from the editorials of the leading organs.

The *Novoye Vremya* says:

"With the name of the late highly gifted diplomat is connected a whole series of remarkable successes in international politics. These successes, one can not doubt, have not caused unalloyed pleasure to those European diplomats whose intrigues and secret designs they have thwarted and checked more than once. It is natural, therefore, that there should be considerable speculation as to the effect of the Prince's death on the further development of the aims so definitely and clearly pursued by him. It will take western Europe some time to assimilate the truth that the great loss sustained by our country will have no effect whatever on the prosecution of our policy and on the course of events. We Russians can not doubt it for a moment. In the sphere of international affairs there will be no change, no departure from the course which has given Russia her present predominant position among the nations. Without deviation or hesitation, our Government will follow along the present lines, having steadily in view the permanence and certainty of European peace. The means employed by Russia for this end are too well tested to permit any one to attempt the use of others. Not the personality of a leader, but a great and fruitful idea, is behind this matured policy. In the historical problems now agitating the world, it is Russia's mission to insure peace and order among the civilized nations, and the death of no man can affect this situation.

"To desire that the death of Prince Lobanoff might result in a change of policy is possible only in English political circles. The English Government has experienced several vexatious diplomatic defeats in its efforts to interfere with the program of Russia and France, which has gradually become the program of the entire continent. But it will soon become convinced that no change is to be expected. The events occurring in Constantinople will probably serve as the occasion for conveying this fact to England. Notwithstanding all sorts of sensational rumors, the public remains confident that the concert of the powers will not permit the Eastern question to assume an acute form, and that the coming events will in no way disturb the guaranty of peace embodied in the cooperation of the continental nations."

Novosti, St. Petersburg, writes as follows:

"Quietly, firmly, and persistently, Prince Lobanoff pursued a double purpose: the preservation of peace and the protection of Russian interests as a European power. His removal comes at a time when his counsel and care are most needed, but we must hope that the testament of the late Minister will be strictly carried out and that his successor will follow in his footsteps. His ideal may be summed up in one phrase, 'a strong and peaceful Russia.' He was a true Russian, and his patriotism was of the broad and enlightened kind."

The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"Prince Lobanoff was one of the 'new men' whom the new reign has pushed to the front. Russian diplomacy not only retained its humane and peaceful character under him, but commanded the confidence and respect which were accorded it in the best days of Gortschakoff's Ministry. Our foreign affairs were never in better condition, and just now all Europe is expressing faith in Russian intentions and sympathy with our objects which are, fortunately, perfectly compatible with international right and general welfare. It was under Lobanoff that the word 'alliance'

was first boldly uttered in connection with France and Russian negotiations, and this alliance has become a beneficent preserver of peace. It is he who has removed all misunderstanding between Germany and France, misunderstandings which were a grave menace to the stability of Europe."

Sviet, St. Petersburg, mentions the other diplomatic achievements of the prince as follows:

"He believed in a fraternal union of the Slav nations and races and in our solidarity with all who are near to us in spirit and blood relationship. He energetically set himself the task of solving the Bulgarian question, and helped to bring about the happy outcome of the negotiations between Bulgaria and Russia. The Chinese banking concessions to Russia, the improved trade relations of China with Russia are his work."

Prince Lobanoff achieved fame in literature as well as in diplomacy. His contributions to the historical magazines and a two-volume work on Russian history place him in the front rank of Russian historians. He also published in French a book on the emigration movements at the time of the French Revolution.

LIGHTS ON THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

AMERICA is represented in Turkey chiefly in the persons of her Protestant missionaries, who are barely tolerated by the Mohammedan element, while they have made many friends and converts among the Armenians. The American press has naturally therefore followed the lead of England in denouncing the Turk most unreservedly. Germany, on the other hand, has in Turkey a military mission, whose members are on excellent terms with the Turks, but have little regard for the unwarlike Armenian. The result is that the reports of German travelers, for the most part reserve officers, differ materially from the opinions published in America. We summarize the articles of the botanist, Walter Siehe, who has been in Armenia for months, and who writes in the *Deutsche Soldatenhart*.

The author reports what he saw and heard during a journey of more than a twelvemonth in Armenia. After praising certain characteristics of the Armenians, he declares that their moral standard is low. He says:

"During my entire stay of a year in Southeastern Asia Minor I have often been cheated and been robbed, and in each case this has been done by Armenians, and never by Turks."

The author maintains that for a number of years Armenia has been systematically covered with a network of American missions, which in addition to religious purposes aim at the education of the people. The Turkish authorities strictly forbid any Mohammedan subject from entering these schools. Among the Greek Christians proper the American missionaries gain but few proselytes; in nearly all cases their flocks consist of Armenians. It is not the purpose of these missionaries to meddle with political questions; but, without their wishing and desiring it, their pupils take a prominent part in the agitation. The Turkish Government, not without good reasons, sees in these mission-stations a danger; and as the authorities can not think of putting an end to them, the anger of the people is exhibited toward them in a manner which the Turks so thoroughly understand. The half education of the mission pupils makes them a kind of citizens that at times can become dangerous to the state. In addition, many Armenians have been in America and the state of affairs there pleases them, and on their return they deplore the fate of their fellows more than ever. Notwithstanding the fact then that the missionaries have nothing to do with the Armenian uprising, it is the indirect influence of the mission work that a large proportion of the people have become rebellious.

If the question is asked whether it is the fixed policy of the Turkish Government to antagonize Christianity and persecute the Armenians for their faith's sake, this must be emphatically denied. I would rather be inclined to claim that in no country can the Christian church develop its individuality more freely than in Turkey. The Armenians themselves are filled with the

hope of a resurrection of their political power and expect the restoration of their state.

These views are corroborated by the correspondents of such reliable papers as *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which agree with *The St. James's Gazette*, which says: "If the throwing of more bombs on the part of the Armenians is certain to result in fresh massacres, the moral is that they must stop throwing bombs."

The religious press in Germany is more in sympathy with the anti-Turkish movement in England and America. In the *Christliche Welt* Professor Socin expresses himself to the following effect:

Competent judges know how prosperous the condition was of the Euphrates and Tigris valleys as late as the califates of the Arabs. Along the course of these rivers there existed at that time many large cities where now we find only miserable hovels. True it is that the discovery of the sea course to India has to a certain extent transferred commerce from this valley route; but this has been a comparatively slight factor in the terrible decadence of what is now modern Turkey in Asia. Turkey and its Government are the cause of the transformation of these flourishing cities into miserable villages. The Turkish governors have indeed in our century tried to regain this lost territory and to protect the peasants living on the borders of the steppes from the attacks of the neighboring tribes, and some slight progress in this direction could from time to time be reported. But he who has studied the history of these efforts will be able to understand the deep hatred and contempt which the Bedouins exhibit against the Turks. These efforts are one chain of deceptions and perfidious treachery, in a manner such as was never practised by the Romans for the extension of their rule. The disagreements between the various tribes, the ambitions of the leaders, and instrumentalities of this sort, the lowest and vilest in the hearts of men, were resorted to by the leaders of Turkey to accomplish their ends. Wherever there was no disharmony, there it was created; the weak were oppressed, the strong were cheated; or if they had become too powerful they were deserted and left to their fate.

Exactly the same policy which the Turks pursued against the Bedouins, they have adopted in their treatment of other tribes. Thus, for instance, the government authorities sometimes support the Druses and then again the Maronites, without any feeling for the justice of the cause of either. In this case, too, as is known, the result of this policy was a dire conflict, in which frequently the European consuls were compelled to participate.

Even if the Kurds were not officially supported by the Turkish authorities, they were so in reality. That such an infamous policy of *divide et impera* (divide and conquer) will eventually make a people desperate is natural. That this is really the policy of the Turks against the Armenians is not indeed found stated in any official Turkish governmental document; but this is unnecessary, for it has been the program all along.

The equality of the different religions before the law is at least to be found on paper; but in reality but little has been done in Turkey to secure general recognition of this principle or to make it a part of the mental machinery of the Moslem. The fact that a few Armenians have attained to high offices does not change the matter; the feeling that they are under the thumb of the Moslems is a feeling indelibly impressed on the Eastern Christians, and there is reason for this.

As Professor Socin is not a theologian, his opinions should have some weight even among people who accuse the Protestant missionary of over-great partiality.

Another article in the same paper runs as follows:

From time to time in the eastern provinces of Turkey (Vilayets they are called) the Armenians numerically and pecuniarily secure the upper hand of the Turkish elements. Apart from other reasons for this recurring state of affairs, a leading reason lies in the military system of the empire. Turkey will employ only Mohammedan soldiers. Only occasionally by way of exception will the Government accept the services of church officers and physicians in the army. All the so-called "rayas," i.e., Christian subjects of Turkey, also all Jews, are free from military service. In this way the Armenians can in the best year of their

lives begin their business career and establish their own households, while their Turkish neighbor must spend seven of his best years in military service.

The Turks have adopted the radical measure of massacring the Christian neighbors and thus restoring their supremacy endangered by natural and economic causes. When this has been done the Turks are satisfied for a while until the superiority of the Armenians again becomes in their eyes a matter of danger. It is not at all the policy of the Turks to get rid of the Armenians altogether, for they need them as artisans and as merchants for the good of the country. The Turk is naturally no business man nor a skilled workman. He takes no delight in either form of occupation. For this reason the Armenians are useful to the Turks, but only in such limited numbers as seems good in the eyes of the old Turkish party.

There are not wanting in Germany secular periodicals which advocate interference on the part of the powers on the ground that it is the duty of Christian nations to assist their fellow Christians. The Conservative *Reichsbote*, Berlin, gave space to a series of articles by Professor Lepsius, in which the Armenian massacres were described with the most shocking detail. This paper sums up the situation as follows:

1. That the massacres in Armenia, which have claimed about 100,000 victims in about 2,500 villages, as also the compulsory conversion of tens of thousands, was nothing more or less than an administrative measure of the Turkish Government, in its kind a persecution of the Christians on a grand scale, the most terrible in all history.

2. That this measure, for which the central Government in Constantinople gave the initiative, and which was undertaken and carried out with the active and the passive cooperation of the military and political officials, had the purpose of making impossible the carrying out of the promised reforms in the Armenian provinces, for which the powers were clamoring.

3. That the responsibility for the butchery and robbery and compulsory conversion of a Christian people of about 800,000 souls must rest upon the shoulders of the great powers, which, now that 100,000 Armenians have paid the price of the political wisdom of the powers, wash their hands in innocence and blame each other for the harm done.

Many Germans believe that Emperor William II. alone can influence the Sultan, and they ask why he does not interfere on behalf of the Armenians.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Canal between the Baltic and the Black Sea.—

A canal is to be built between the Baltic and the Black Sea, or at least such a canal has been projected, if we are to credit *Le Journal des Transports*, Paris. "This canal," according to the above-named journal, "will extend from Riga to Kherson, a distance of 1,800 kilometers [1,118 miles], utilizing the Duna, the Beresina, and the Dnieper rivers, and also the Pripet (an affluent of the Dnieper), the Niemen, and the Vistula. The average width will be 64 meters [210 feet] at the surface and 35 meters [115 feet] at the bottom, with a mean depth of 8.5 meters [28 feet]. The country to be traversed in western Russia is so flat that locks will not be necessary and the engineers will have no serious difficulty to surmount. . . . Special ports will be established at the chief Russian towns on the route, and a branch canal will join the main canal to a certain number of other important centers. It is proposed to utilize the slight current that will flow through the canal, for the purpose of generating sufficient electric energy to light the canal along its entire length, so that navigation may be continued by night. It is calculated that vessels may pass through at a speed of six knots an hour, or six days for the entire passage. The length of time required to complete the work is placed at five years, and the expense at about 600 million francs [\$120,000,000]. The promoters of the scheme think that by setting to work at once they will succeed in opening the canal at the same time with the inauguration of the Trans-Siberian Railway."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUT of thirty-eight candidates who passed the university medical examination successfully in India last summer, nine were native Christian young men. Two of them took medals.

OUR BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS: AS THE OUTSIDE WORLD SEES IT.

SELDOM has a domestic affair become so largely a matter of international interest as our coming Presidential election. In our foreign exchanges it occupies a place second only to the troubles of the Sultan. But while the Armenian question is discussed as a matter which closely concerns every European state, the battle here which is to be ended on November 3 is looked upon as a purely American affair. The foreign capitalist seems pretty confident that he can protect himself against the financial crisis which is expected to follow the introduction of free coinage of silver. Even in Canada this view is held.

The Province, Victoria, B. C., while not particularly enamored of Mr. Bryan, "ventures to think that the Republican Party will require more argument and less abuse to carry the country in November." "It seems to us," continues the paper,

"that the Democrats may very fairly say to the nation: 'You can not be worse off than you are now; at least give our theory a fair trial.' It is of course an experiment, and one which may prove unwise. There is no doubt, however, that much good would result from its being tried in such a great country as the United States. From a purely selfish point of view, we, in Canada, should not be averse to free silver having a trial."

The Nation, Buenos Ayres, is not surprised to find that the United States is restive under the financial yoke of England, which is felt as much in South America as in the North. It says:

"What English armies could not effect, English capital has accomplished. No one can deny the right of English companies to own land here, but the gold which English capitalists draw from the country, or which they carry away in the shape of produce, is of no more advantage to us than the money paid to English landlords is to Ireland. Foreign capital is welcome; but let the capitalist also come over. We suffer from his absence."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, says:

"Bryan's theory is that gold monometalism has, by causing a struggle by the nations for the yellow metal, greatly raised its price; that this compels the debtor to pay more than he received; and that the gold dollar is on that account a dishonest dollar. Gold may have undergone some appreciation since 1873, but to nothing like the extent that Bryan wants to overvalue silver now, as a means of paying debts. Bimetallism, except at a fair ratio, is not, in the eyes of honest men, an arguable question."

The Handelsblad, Amsterdam, again and again warns its readers against the acceptance of the prophecies of Eastern papers. It says:

"The reports from New York and Boston must be received with utmost caution. Both cities are altogether outside the region where the battle is being fought and do not appreciate its seriousness. Months before the nomination it had been prophesied that a silver-man would become the regular Democratic candidate, but the East refused to believe it, and said that Boston and New York would prevent such a nomination. At the present time the Easterners comfort themselves with the idea that the silver movement is a craze which will die out. They forget that a movement which has steadily grown during a quarter of a century is not likely to die out in a night. New York has *one* silver paper, Boston none, Philadelphia *one*. The other side does not report the opinions of silver-men. That such an ostrich-like policy can cause the silver agitation to die out, is doubtful."

The Spectator, London, acknowledges that the extent of Bryan's chances "depends upon the *depth* of the discontent among the poorer classes," and adds: "Some of the excessively bitter language used in the West and South against the East and the gold 'blood-suckers' may be only an American way of grumbling. Large classes of Englishmen are always railing at 'bloated aristocrats' whom they will not raise a finger to displace." *The Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, says:

"Our own Socialists understand that a depreciated coinage must hurt the workingmen more than other people, because a

depreciated dollar will purchase only half of what they can obtain for their money now. Whether the American workman will learn the lesson until November 3, remains to be seen. The present depression in the United States is a punishment for the whole nation. The Americans have to suffer because for years they have acknowledged no other power than King Dollar. The rule of the dollar found no counterpoise in the political influence of a class of poor but devoted men of learning, and of an honorable middle-class. The present condition of the United States shows that the rule of men whose only recommendation is the money they possess is utterly bad. The reigning corruption shows that. Nowhere does the holder of a large amount of capital exhibit so little consideration as in America. The great trusts and private monopolies, controlling hundreds of millions of dollars, have ruined countless 'small men,' and justly embittered the people against them."

The Kobe Herald, Kobe, Japan, referring to the statement of an American paper that "the United States can place her own price on silver because she is the greatest silver-producing nation of the world," says:

"Certainly we have not fallen across any statement calculated so effectually to open the eyes of bimetalists to the real drift and bearing of the movement they have been supporting in aid of silver. . . . As well might some State advocate the free coinage of copper because it happened to command an exhaustless supply of that metal. The silver men, we now perceive, are willing to make any sacrifice and to court well-nigh any danger in order to impart a fictitious value to silver. . . . Of course, if Bryan should be elected, some time will necessarily elapse ere effect can be given to the supreme principle now at issue in the Republic. But whether the delay is great or little, a blow will have been given to the stability of American institutions."

The Japan Weekly Mail, Yokohama, thinks that if Bryan is elected an unparalleled crisis must occur.

Politiken, Copenhagen, is not so sure that Mr. Bryan's chances are utterly bad. The paper points out that business is in a bad way in the United States, and believes that, in spite of patriotic speeches and newspaper articles to the effect that America is more prosperous than other countries, the farmer and the workman begin to realize that their condition is worse than the state of corresponding classes in European countries. *The Hawaiian Gazette*, Honolulu, thinks it is idle to attempt a prediction of the outcome of next month's election. "Up to date," says the paper, "the divine right to bolt the party is the ruling characteristic of this year's political fight. Republicans have bolted, Democrats have bolted, and Southern Populists are thinking twice before they agree to support Bryan and Watson. No one can predict the outcome with any degree of certainty, and not till the day after the election will the political parties have a definite idea of their strength." An extraordinary number of noted political economists are contributing to the literature on our elections. In *The Bimetallist*, London, Moreton Frewen strongly censures the British press for its attitude. He says:

"I hold, most firmly, that through 'faked' statistics, the men who either wilfully close their eyes to the sufferings of American agriculturists, or who with jibes and flouts and jeers have already goaded whole States full of sufferers to fury—that these men operating in the Eastern and the English press are to-day paving the way for a war between the two nations. If the census report demonstrates great misery; if the statistics of the Agricultural Department, and the statistics of the Illinois State Bureau, disclose such a condition of agricultural collapse as never has had any parallel whatsoever in the history of Ireland, then instead of watching with sympathy what is surely the most pathetic spectacle ever presented to the historian of our time, our press seems inclined to do anything rather than look for a panacea which may help to secure a solvent agriculture for white men everywhere."

In the German part of *Cosmopolis* the able writer who hides under the pseudonym "Ignatus" expresses himself in the main as follows:

The great mass of the American people are still ignorant of the tremendous difficulties which free coinage would create. Only

very few of the professional politicians seem to understand the question, else Bryan could not have dared to assert in a city like New York that free coinage would result in a rise of the value of silver to the ratio of 16 to 1, while at present 21 [?] pounds of silver are necessary to obtain one pound of gold. The real danger of the situation is not in free coinage, but in the panic which will make free coinage impossible. If Bryan is elected, every one will try to get his greenbacks and silver certificates changed to gold before Congress can legislate upon the subject. The Treasury will be forced to suspend payment, and countless bankruptcies must ensue. That the old-party lines are smashed is not a misfortune. It is to be hoped that the Republicans will learn a lesson. At present the Gold Democrats are the only people fully aware that artificial enhancement of the price of commodities by means of prohibitive tariffs is as dangerous an experiment as the depreciation of the standard.

Archibald R. Colquhoun, in *The Saturday Review*, London, declares that "it is in reality a fight of honesty, law, and order against Socialism in its most dangerous form, because partially disguised." Prof. Goldwin Smith, in the same journal says:

"In November the Republic of the Fathers—not less that of Jefferson than that of Washington or Hamilton—will be fighting for its life. At New York, of course, Bryan is cautious enough to talk only about currency. But his followers know for what he stands. . . . The appeals of such writers as Henry George, Bellamy, and Stead have told, as I said before, where their theories or philosophies have had little effect. A great outburst of hostility to the rich would not be surprising; nor, to say the truth, would it be undeserved by some of the rich.

"A radical change, at all events, can hardly fail to take place in the division and character of American parties. That the organization of the Democratic Party, now captured by the revolutionists, will ever be recaptured by the Democrats of the old school is most improbable. Strange is the fate of this party; founded by Jefferson on the extreme principles of liberty, turned into the party of slavery by the perversion of the doctrine of state rights, and now falling into the hands of Socialistic agitators, from whose tendencies Jefferson would have shrunk with abhorrence. The party, of which the full title is National Republican, will probably in time gather into it all that has hitherto been deemed characteristically American and that is opposed to Socialistic evolution."

Theodor Barth, editor of the Berlin *Nation* and a mighty pillar of the German Manchestersmen, is aware that "Bryan's chances are pretty good," but he warns the American people that the United States can not hope for Germany's support in the introduction of free coinage at 16 to 1. "We have no hard times in Germany," he says. "We are very well satisfied with the gold standard, under which we extend our trade and prosperity as never before. If Americans think that Europe is unable to get along without the produce of the United States, they are mistaken. Europe will refuse to sell for cheap money, and boycott American grain." Labouchere in his *Truth*, London, thinks "the only wonder is that these strange political economists do not see that it is as well to be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb, and that they do not propose a ratio between gold and silver of one to one." Robert Blatchford, the noted Socialist and author of "Merrie England," is induced to make some unkind remarks by the reading of both gold and silver papers as they reach him from America. "George Washington couldn't tell a lie," he says in *The Clarion*. "I suppose if they had a chap like that there now, they would put him into the Home for Incurable Idiots. Men who can't lie seem to be scarce there now, tho; and the population of the Republic seems to consist mainly of men who can't do anything else." He hopes, however, that Socialism will get an enormous advertisement, altho the Socialist candidate, Matchett, stands no chance this time.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Social Reform in Russia.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* relates an incident which goes to show that unrestricted power may occasionally be used for the benefit of the laborers as well as for the good of their employers. Mr. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, after due deliberation came to the conclusion that the late St. Petersburg strikes were due to the rapa-

city of the manufacturers, and that therefore the workmen had cause to be dissatisfied. Mr. Witte summoned a large number of the St. Petersburg manufacturers to inform them that the Government did not consider them guiltless. Many of the gentlemen called to appear had been directly concerned in the late strike. The Minister saluted them rather coldly, and said:

"It is impossible for you to imagine an administration that takes a greater interest in the welfare of industrial enterprise than the present Ministry. Our industries are at present protected to such an extent that you need not even fear foreign competition. But, gentlemen, you are mistaken if you fancy that protection has been introduced on your account alone. It is not our purpose to assist you in piling up profits; the Government is largely concerned with the condition of the laboring-classes. Unfortunately you do not seem to grasp this, else the late strike would not have occurred. To prove the truth of my assertion it is only necessary to point out that those establishments whose owners regulated the relation between employer and workman in a more fitting and humane manner were not affected by the strike at all. Unfortunately the majority of you who are here present do not belong among those whose conduct deserves praise."

One of the manufacturers began a speech in defense of his own attitude and that of his fellows. The Minister listened for a short time. Then he interrupted the speaker with the following remarks:

"What you want to tell me is nothing new. I have long since learned all these excuses by heart. But I have not summoned you to hear what *you* have to say. I do not intend to be taught by you, I wanted to let you know what *my* opinion is concerning this question. Good morning!"

With this the Minister bowed rather stiffly and the audience was at an end.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ITALIAN EMIGRANTS IN BRAZIL.

RELATIONS between Italy and Brazil are somewhat strained. There is even talk of a formidable fleet being sent to the Brazilian coast, as ocular proof for the Brazilians that Italy is able to protect her citizens abroad. The cause of this is the frequent murder of Italian emigrants in Brazil. "Aliens of the poorer class," says the *Züricher Zeitung*, "are subjected to hardships and indignities in any country to which they may emigrate. But the fiery temper of the Italians leads them to retaliate immediately when they are insulted or ill-treated, and so it is easy to rouse a mob against them." This view seems to be a fairly just one in the case of the trouble between Brazil and Italy, which the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, describes as follows:

"The dislike against Italians and the outrages committed against them is chiefly due to the avarice and exploitation of Brazilian planters. When slavery was abolished, the great land-owners hoped to find a substitute for slave-labor in the Italian emigrants, whom they engaged under extremely hard conditions. The archives of the Foreign Office at Rome contain an incredible number of complaints, protests, and demands for compensation sent by Italians who were led to emigrate to Brazil by false promises, only to find that there was no redress against fraud and ill-treatment. Besides, since the Empire has been replaced by the Republic the country has never been at peace, and the persons and property of the emigrants have suffered considerably on that account. Last year the Italian Government endeavored to come to an understanding with Brazil regarding the indemnity to be paid to the emigrants, but the sum offered by Brazil was so insignificant that Italy could not accept it. But in December the Brazilian Government agreed to accept the President of the United States as arbitrator upon all claims for indemnity not yet settled, and the Brazilian Congress accepted this proposition in both Houses, with an overwhelming majority.

"This roused the ire of the planters and of the Brazilian Chauvinists and Nativists. They demonstrated against the Italians in Rio Janeiro, Santos, and Sao Paulo. The Italian flag was torn to pieces, and in Sao Paulo ten Italians were killed. Congress, frightened at the turn affairs had taken, then annulled its former decisions. No doubt the Italians here and there made counter demonstrations, but it is certain that they have been ill-treated and forced into resistance in the majority of cases."

The *Opinione*, Rome, thinks that the Brazilian Government reveals dangerous weakness by submitting to the dictates of the mob. According to latest advices, however, the Brazilian Government has promised to punish every attack that has been made upon the Italians, and to satisfy the claims for indemnity.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEN DOES THE NEXT CENTURY BEGIN?

THIS question seems to be as persistent as tho it were one arising in the domain of politics. The question, as it is being debated, does not refer to the time of Christ's birth, but to the meaning of the figures used to express a date. Does October 24, 1896, mean, for instance, 1,896 years, 10 months, and 24 days after the birth of Christ, or 1,895 years, 10 months, and 24 days after? The London *Times* considers the subject of enough interest to devote a column to its consideration by a correspondent. We extract some portions of the article:

"The question is twofold, what lawyers call 'a mixed question of law and fact,' and may be divided as follows: (1) What do we mean by a given date, say February 10, 1896—*i.e.*, what theory do we hold as to the correct method of dating; and (2) how does our theory, whatever it may be, agree with actual usage? There can be no doubt that one person may hold that the next century begins on the 1st of January, 1900, and another that it begins on the 1st of January, 1901, and yet that both of them may be in full possession of their faculties. It is not a case for strong language, and can not be settled offhand by the mere statement that 99 is not 100. Most people, however unskilled in arithmetic, will agree so far. The truth is, each view may be plausibly supported, for each view depends on a theory of dating which is in actual use. The color of the shield depends upon which side of it you are looking at.

"Let us suppose a person to be writing a letter some eighteen months after the birth of Christ. How will he date his letter? Will he write, say, July 10, year 1, or July 10, year 2? If he writes the former, he will consistently hold that the next century begins January 1, 1900; if he writes the latter, he will hold that it begins January 1, 1901. The first view is based on the theory that the time specified is one year six months and nine days (and some hours, to be exact) after the birth of our Lord; the second view is based on the theory that the time specified is the second year, sixth month, and tenth day after the same event. According to the first view, February 10, 1896, means 1,896 years, one month, nine days (and some hours), after the birth of Christ, and we are consequently in the 1,897th year. According to the second view, February 10, 1896, means the 1,896th year, second month, and tenth day, and we are consequently in the 1,896th year. According to the first view, the number of the year is a cardinal number; according to the second view, it is an ordinal number. Both of these methods can conceivably be maintained, and, as stated above, both are in use. If we write a letter in the afternoon and wish to specify the exact time, we date—*e.g.*, 4:30 P.M., which means four hours and thirty minutes after 12 o'clock. There we use a cardinal number. We might equally well write 'in the fifth hour,' but as a fact we do not so write. Again, in walking, as soon as you reach the tenth milestone from a given starting-place you have completed ten miles. So when a boy is more than twelve years old we say he is in his thirteenth year, and he does not have to wait another year before 'getting into his teens.' Again, in the Book of Common Prayer, the next century is referred to as the period 'from the year 1800 till the year 1899 inclusive.' All these calculations are based on the reasonable ground that in concrete reckonings of time and space we do not begin with 1, but with 0, and that there is the same space between 0 and 1 as there is between 1 and 2. The question then is, When we write 1896 are we using cardinal or an ordinal number? It is clear that if we are using a cardinal number the last day of the century is December 31, 1899, while if we are using an ordinal number the last day of the century is December 31, 1900.

"Arguing then *in vacuo*, if we may so express it, one system is as good as the other, but the following considerations seem to lead to the conclusion that we used the number of the year as an ordinal number, and that consequently the century does not end until December 31, 1900: (1) In English we use the ordinal number in the day of the month, we say 1st, 22d, 3d, etc., and not 1, 2, 3, etc. The name of the month also is equivalent to an ordinal number, because by February—*e.g.*, we mean the second month. It would thus be illogical to suppose that the year is a cardinal number when the month and day are ordinals. (2) If we turn

the year into Latin, it is an ordinal number—*viz.*, *anno millesimo nonagesimo sexto*. If it is objected that the Latin number may be ordinal and yet the English be cardinal, the obvious reply is that by this number the Latin means the same year as we mean by 1896 and not what we mean by 1895. (3) The parallel tables of years made by chronologists in comparing one system of dating with another make 1 B.C. followed immediately by 1 A.D. Thus in 'Zumpt's Annales' (to take a well-known book) the year of Rome (A.U.C.) 753 corresponds with B.C. 1, and the next year 754 with A.D. 1. And this is, of course, not an arbitrary calculation of Zumpt, but he is merely carrying on the accepted mode of reckoning. Strictly speaking, A.D. (*Anno Domini*) is applicable only to this mode of dating, for if a cardinal number is used it should be P.C. (*Post Christum*). On the whole, we may consider we are tolerably safe in holding that the next century begins on January 1, 1901, the great names may be quoted on the other side."

LITTLE GIRLS IN FRANCE.

AN interesting, if somewhat discursive, article "About French Children" appears in the October *Century* from the pen of Th. Bentzon (Mme. Blanc) with illustrations by Boutel de Monvel. We are informed, among other things, that little boys and girls are rarely allowed to associate together after they are eight or ten years old, and the separation frequently comes even before that time. Innocence, meaning absolute ignorance, is preserved in children as long as possible. Mme. Blanc does not herself believe that the veil of mystery thrown over many natural things serves the purpose intended, but tends only to stimulate curiosity. She continues as follows concerning French girls:

"However innocent she may be, a little French girl is much more of a little woman than a child of any other nationality. She does not romp; she is demure and quiet in her games, which are often imitations of a grown person's life. She is trying to learn how to be the mistress of her house by means of her dolls, furniture, kitchen, and dishes. Feminine arts are still a part of every well-arranged French education. Men really care more for these accomplishments than for others, as they make stay-at-home wives who look after their households; and as a Frenchwoman's principal aim is to please her future husband, every mother prepares her daughter for this end. This is why she does not permit too close an intimacy with little boy-cousins, because ten years later a jealous husband would take a dislike to these friendly cousins; nor would he like his wife's bosom friends, in whom she confides, and who never leave her any better. Mothers, therefore, permit few if any intimacies, and these are all winnowed and selected with the greatest care. One advantage of this system is that the name of friend is not carelessly bestowed right and left; it takes time and good reasons for simple acquaintances to rise to that rank. The mother not only wards off little boy-cousins and intimate girl-friends, but she discourages the little girl in showing off her knowledge out of the class-room, for she is fully aware that nothing could be less attractive in the eyes of the expected lord and master than a blue-stocking. A bright little girl I could name had, by chance, picked up some astronomical scraps, together with other scientific facts, which allowed her to shine now and then. One evening, while playing in the garden, she heard a friend of her father's exclaim, 'What a dazzling star!' 'That is not a star, sir,' she said; 'it is a planet.' Her mother was in despair, for she would rather a hundred times have found her ignorant than have seen her 'show off,' or capable of committing the enormity of contradicting an older person. 'I hope,' she said jestingly, as a sort of excuse, 'that when she is eighteen the poor little thing will have forgotten a great part of what she knows to-day!'

"Among us it is not only a woman's duty to please; she does it by instinct; the tiniest girls do it unconsciously. Just watch them as they walk in the avenues of our public parks; they have all the unstudied grace and ease of real ladies, and, indeed, they fully suspect that approving eyes watch them as they skip the rope; for coquetry, which is much more subtle and more delicate than flirtation, less direct, too, in its aim, is innate with them. They are not ambitious of winning the admiration of boys of their own age; they look down with disdain on such admirers; they aspire to please big people. In their intercourse with little

playmates there is a great deal of ceremony. Nothing could be more amusing than the manner of a little girl who, having come to the conclusion by the general appearance of another little girl that she is worthy of the honor she is about to confer on her, finally asks her to play at hide-and-seek. If some brave young person walks up to a group of players with the time-honored phrase, "Mademoiselle, will you allow me to play with you?" a sharp and comprehensive glance at once decides either the reserve or the warmth of the reply. Matters would hardly take a different form in a drawing-room in case of a more serious introduction."

THE FOLDING MILITARY BICYCLE.

THE recent invention of a bicycle that can be folded and then carried on the back like a knapsack has added almost infinitely to the availability of the wheel as an adjunct to the soldier. It can carry him part of his way and the remainder of the distance he can carry it, the change from one position to the other being quickly and easily made. We translate from *L'Illustration* (Paris, September 5) a description by Capt. Paimblaut du Rouie, of the French army, of the way in which this machine is to be used in practical warfare:

"Altho it glides silently on its way, the folding bicycle has none the less been making considerable noise in the world for some time. It is spoken of with enthusiasm, everywhere experiments are made with it, in Europe, in Asia, in America. In the Russian army it is the order of the day. General Plioutzensky has just made an interesting study of its many military applications, and he thinks that a special system of tactics ought to be elaborated for this new engine of war.

"Our Minister of War has been unwilling to allow other nations to get ahead of us in this matter. We have quite made up for lost time in the matter of military velocipede, thanks to the invention of Captain Gérard. General Bellot, in view of the approaching grand maneuvers, entrusted this officer with the duty of forming a company of fighting cyclists. The results obtained in the preliminary trials seem to be a pledge of the success of the coming experiments. . . .

"First we see the company on the march. . . . Advancing without any tell-tale noise. At the head pedals Captain Gérard flanked by his lieutenants. There is scarcely a light rattling, a soft rolling noise, which transmits no movement to the earth, while a squadron of cavalry would be betrayed long in advance by the noise of the horses' feet.

"Next we see the cyclists in fighting position. . . . In their scouting expedition they have fallen on a hostile cavalry reconnaissance. . . . At once they take their positions. With their wheels held between their legs they hold themselves in readiness to receive the horsemen with a well-directed fire. If this fusillade does not stop them the horses will become entangled and break their legs in the network of steel that is formed by the bicycles.

"From being cavalry the bicycles can change at once to infantry with the command 'Machines to the back!' With their bicycles folded up, weighing less than a knapsack, they are in no way impeded in their movements and in the handling of their weapons.

"Cavalry, which is at once the eye, the mask, and the shield of an army, will suffer greatly from the perfecting of modern arms. One of its functions is to surprise an enemy. Smokeless powder will make this more difficult. Before recognizing, the detachment will itself be perceived, and will receive musket balls without knowing whence they come.

"The machine of Captain Gérard, rapid, silent, forming no encumbrance, permits the cyclist to utilize without being stopped the accidents and coverts of the land—ditches, hedges, walls, rocks, etc. He remains hidden where the horseman would be betrayed by the sound of his horse's feet. The truly original idea of Captain Gérard was to make the man carry his mount whenever it can no longer carry him. The inventor has, besides, realized in his machine important improvements, corresponding to the various exigencies of the military service. The folding bicycle assures a more complete safety for the cyclist, quicker learning, lightness, and easy transportation. The fear of falls is removed and it can be stopped immediately, at will. The rational position of the cyclist, over the rear wheel, satisfies the

rule of hygiene; it does away with the ungraceful and deforming attitude assumed by certain cyclists, who bend over on their machines like jockeys on their horses.

"To weaken the *morale* of the enemy by bold enterprises and sudden appearances, by spreading terror over several points at once, by destroying the adversary's convoys, by cutting off his detachments, by executing a thousand little operations of war, without loss to the assailant but terrible for the enemy—the cyclist infantry, rapid, invisible, and unapproachable, will be able to fill this rôle.

"If it accomplishes all that it promises, the folding bicycle can be compared as an engine of war to the fly in the fable. The lion, who represents the enemy, scornful at first, is soon writhing under the bites of the insect, and is finally vanquished by it, being harassed without mercy."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORSET STEELS AND COMPASSES.

ANY one who has worked with delicate instruments, depending for their accuracy on the adjustment of a magnetic needle, such as a galvanometer or an ordinary compass, knows that it is absolutely necessary to remove from the clothing all bits of iron or steel. The experience of a Western teacher who found that the steels in the corsets worn by his girl pupils rendered delicate electrical measurements impossible, has already been briefly adverted to in these columns. We now translate a semi-humorous account condensed from *L'Electricien* by *Cosmos* (September 26), partly to show how an incident of this sort strikes the Gallic mind, with its fondness for exaggeration, and partly because it contains at the end a suggestion of real scientific interest. The note, which is headed "No More Corsets!" runs as follows:

"No longer simply in the name of hygiene, beauty, art, etc., is half of the human race to be besought to abandon the armature of iron that deforms, compresses, and sometimes kills it; it is in the name of science, of outraged electrotechnics, that all California has risen against this instrument of torture and is demanding its suppression, or at least its radical modification. In fact, a young professor in a young ladies' school at Oakland, whose duty it was to cause to enter into the brains of his young compatriots of the fair sex the principles of Faraday, Ampère, and Ohm, performed experiments to that end; but, O Mystery! whenever a young lady, called upon to recite, approached one of the delicate instruments that were to prove the exactitude of the theorems laid down, the needles of the galvanometers, seized with giddiness, began to dance a frenzied tarantula, and came to rest in preposterous places. Altho the instruments were of unusual sensitiveness, the professor could hardly believe that they were influenced only by the beauty of the young Californians, and he sought for the cause that could have made the needles so to turn. It was found that rigid corsets with steel ribs were alone responsible for the light-headedness of the instruments of precision.

"Notwithstanding a severe prohibition this state of things continued. The school authorities took the matter up, and it was decided that after a general appeal, and a trial by means of the galvanometer, all scholars that exerted too great a moral influence on the apparatus should be immediately expelled. No sooner said than done, but to calm the tears that so cruel a measure must have caused to flow, the pupils were reminded, in a lecture on esthetics, how much more graceful were the young girls of the Eastern States, where the corset had not yet deteriorated the shape of the figure nor the rectitude of the apparatus of precision."

On this *Cosmos* makes the following remarks:

"The steamship companies that are careful of the security of their passengers (there yet remain a few of this kind) should consider this piece of news with care.

"Recently, on a vessel, a lady having stationed herself, with a parasol, near the binnacle, the compass underwent a formidable deviation, which was fortunately perceived in time. Perhaps it would be wise not to allow even the smallest corset on board! . . .

"A testing galvanometer for passengers and their baggage will now be necessary on every pier."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A TALE OF BURIED MILLIONS IN MEXICO.

THE following facts are communicated to *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (August 29) by Mr. M. Parry Gosset, whom the editors, in an accompanying note, indorse as a respectable mining engineer of much experience in Mexico. He wishes to get capital to unearth the treasure whose hiding-place he believes to be known, and as treasure-seeking has a special fascination for many people, he may be able to carry out his plans. First, as to the certain existence of millions of buried treasure in Mexico, Mr. Gosset says that the robberies committed by organized bands during the numerous Mexican revolutions almost exceed belief. One band, headed by a man named Bernardo, stole and buried, even in recent years, several million dollars, and the amount thus taken from the old Spanish mine-owners many years ago must have been enormous. In one section of the West Coast alone, the amount known to have been so taken is said to exceed \$60,000,000. Now for Mr. Gosset's own particular story. He says:

"Seven years ago a gang of men were employed laying water-pipes near the town of Matanzas, and among them was an old Indian nicknamed 'El Maestro'—the master—perhaps because he was so old and because he was known to have been a member of some of the above-mentioned bands of outlaws.

"One evening, after the day's work was over and some of them were sitting round the fire, one of them said: 'How I wish I could find a buried treasure, so that I need not work so hard any more.' 'Ah,' replied the Indian El Maestro, 'to me a buried treasure would mean death.' 'Why?' returned the men, with a laugh.

"Do you not know,' he answered, 'that he who seeks purposely for treasure, and digs and finds it, is sure to die soon?'

"Show us treasure, Maestro; we are not afraid to die.'

"Well, Señores, first I will tell you of a small one. Four miles from here is a small rancho called Capuchin, with an *arroyo* (creek) running close to it. Cross that, and the first *tecomate* (fruit-tree) you come to will have a large branch coming straight over the road; on the under part of the middle of this branch is a copper nail, run in with the head downward; fix to this nail a piece of string with a weight on it. At the point where the weight touches the ground, dig two feet deep and you will find three hundred silver dollars.'

"No! no! Maestro,' they cried; 'that is too little to die for.'

"Then I will tell you of one larger,' he replied. 'Go to the Hacienda del Monte, eight miles off, and inquire for the old well of the Hacienda, there dig three varas deep, and you will find seven pack-saddles; another vara deeper, a sack of charcoal; two varas deeper, two rocks in the form of a human leg from the knee downward; these rocks are painted in two colors; one vara still deeper, and you will find the grinding-stone of a *metate*, placed on the top of seven *cargas* (about \$15,000 to \$25,000) of silver.'

"For some time after this El Maestro sat silently looking at the fire, not regarding the laughs and jeers around him, but at length he spoke: 'You do not believe the old Indian, Señores, but he speaks the truth. Do you remember the robber brothers called Laurianos? It is of them I am about to tell you. When Laurianos took from the Spaniards the gold and silver they were about to steal from the country, there was no place large enough to hold it, so they looked well and at last discovered a safe hiding-place in the neighborhood of Cachire, eighty miles from here, in this State. At the foot of a small mountain, known as the Cerro de la Pala, you will see from a distance a white stone monument which will show you which is the mountain, and this monument is placed in front of what was formerly the mouth of a cave. When we buried the treasure we walled up the cave and covered it with earth so that no one would suspect its existence. But you can find it by the monument in front of it. When you have done so, break down the barrier, walk two steps into the cave and you will find a deep pit; the inside is bricked with silver bars and the center filled with money and small bars of gold to the amount of \$60,000,000 Mexican. This I know is here, for I helped to bury it.'"

No one believed these stories, but some time afterward one of the company went, out of curiosity, to the first place mentioned

by the Indian and found the three hundred silver dollars just as he had described them. He then, with a companion, proceeded to test the story further. Says Mr. Gosset:

"The next night, having provided themselves with the necessary tools and food, they accordingly set off. To be brief, they implicitly carried out the directions of the Indian, dug and found everything exactly as he had told them, but when they came to the grinding-stone and raised it up, to their great disappointment a thick stream of water burst through the side of the well and partially filled it, tho they worked hard; but, having no pump, nothing but an old bucket, and no money to purchase anything to assist their operations, they could make no headway against the water, and at length, in despair, were obliged to give it up and return to their homes.

"Being very poor, they did not like to tell any one of their discovery lest it should be altogether taken from them by some rich man who might join them; besides, they hoped to get money from the other treasure that they had not yet looked for."

The third locality named by the Indian could not be discovered; the Indians who knew the place called Cerro de la Pala refusing to point it out except for a large sum of money. Here the matter rests, and Mr. Gosset believes that a little capital, well invested in this direction, will pay largely. He says:

"There are Indians who know where the mountain is and for a cash consideration will divulge the same. The means to unwater the old well can be easily obtained and applied."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Poland and Armenia.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Why is it that American papers so persistently and so forcibly speak of outrages committed by Turkey upon Armenia and Crete, while they say not a word of the outrages committed daily upon Christian Poland? Why is it that while some of them go to the extent of inflicting moral chastisement upon one of their contemporaries (*vide* editorial pages of *Journal*, August 22, and *Press*, September 16, or 17) for its defense of Turkey, they do not take the slightest pains to ascertain and bring to light the crimes inflicted upon a nation of 30,000,000 Christians by Russia, Germany, and Austria? Why is it that while they blazon broadcast the news of the atrocities committed by Spain, upon the Cubans, by Turkey upon the Armenians and Cretes, by England upon the Somalis, Matabeles, Mashonas, Zulus, Boers, and other petty tribes of the Dark Continent, they view with unconcern the sufferings and the misery of that nation which, by reason of its geographical situation and its spirit, received on its own breast and parried the numerous blows of the heathen Tartars, Mongols, Turks, and of the no less heathen Russians (properly Muscovites) intended for Western and Southern Europe?"

When Pope Pius IX. was asked by a party of Polish pilgrims for relics, he said: "Do you want relics? Why, my children, every handful of the earth of your unfortunate country is a holy relic!"

When Czar Alexander II. of Russia ordered the Uniates (Greek Catholics who recognize the Pope of Rome) of the diocese of Chelm to be converted to the Russian Orthodox Church by force; when in 1874 the Uniates of Podlasie were persecuted in a manner for the description of which the pen is inadequate; when in the villages of Drelow and Pratulin 18 martyrs fell under the fire of Muscovite bullets while many were severely injured; and when, in 1875, the diocese of Chelm was forced into schism, Pope Pius IX. said: "The blood of the weak and innocent always calls to the throne of God for vengeance on those who spill it. And in our times, do we not see this innocent blood spilled in a Catholic country, in unfortunate Poland, for the holy faith?" And again: "The mighty ruler of Russia, unmindful of the judgment of God which awaits him for his awful crimes—this ruler, persecutes the Polish nation with barbarous cruelty. He undertakes the work of destroying the holy faith in Poland!" The Holy Father ordered prayers to be offered up for Poland and blessed those who prayed for her.

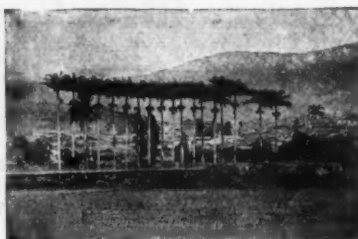
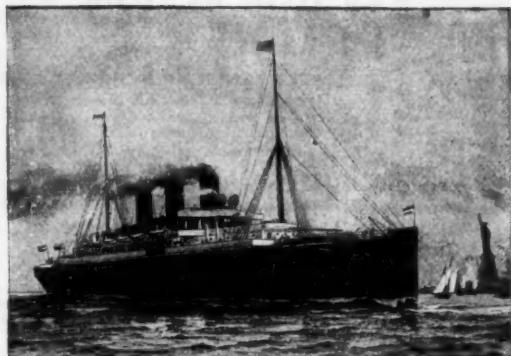
Has the persecution of the Poles for their nationality, for their religion, and for their superior culture been lessened? By no means! Have Russia, Germany, and Austria grown less vindictive against the Poles? Has Russia laid the knout aside? Has it ceased to tear husbands, fathers, sons, from their families and to transport them to Siberia? Has it ceased to persecute the Catholic religion? No! The outrages committed upon the Poles by the enemy can not be well pictured with the pen—blood and tears only are able to convey a proper idea of Poland's lot!

Why, therefore, do they not raise their voice as earnestly in behalf of those who, inscribing on their banners, "For our and your liberty!" shed their blood in all the four quarters of the earth, in all lands where peoples were struggling for freedom!

NEW YORK CITY.

WACLAW PERKOWSKI.

THE article in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week entitled "How General Campos Was Overthrown," by Clarence King, was taken from *The Forum*, to which by inadvertence we failed to give credit.



CARACAS.

WEST INDIES, Feb. 11, 1897



EL HACHO, THE HIGHEST POINT OF GIBRALTAR.

ORIENT, Jan. 26, 1897



CONSTANTINOPLE.



THE ARCH OF HADRIAN, ATHENS.



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Passengers wishing to remain longer in Europe have the privilege of leaving the steamer at Genoa on her second stop there and returning to America by any steamer of the line from Hamburg, Southampton, or Cherbourg up to August 1st, 1897.

The region covered by this cruise was the cradle-land of all our art, literature, and religion. Its glories have been sung by poets and historians of all ages. The memories of such a trip, the sights of the scenes of the most remarkable events of man's history, will remain for a lifetime in the soul of every beholder.

THE SECOND CRUISE will be by the well-known Twin-Screw Express Steamer **COLUMBIA**, Capt. Vogelgesang, sailing from New York February 11th, 1897, to the WEST INDIES and the SPANISH MAIN, and reaching New York on return, March 12th. The itinerary includes Port-au-Prince, Hayti; St. Domingo City, Domingo; St. Thomas; Basseterre, Guadeloupe; St. Pierre, Martinique; Bridgetown, Barbados; Port of Spain, Trinidad; La Guayra (for Caracas), Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Kingston, Jamaica; Havana, Cuba; Palm Beach, Florida, or Old Point Comfort; New York.

This cruise takes the tourist away from the north during the most inclement season of the year and transports him over enchanted seas to tropical islands of rarest beauty, where there is an ever-varying and inexhaustible fund of novelty, to divert the mind and charm the senses.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The features of special interest during the week are the continued importation of gold and the continued strengthening of prices in the general market.

Movement of Prices.—Prices continue the upward tendency of several weeks past; shoes, leather, Southern pig iron, wheat, wheat flour, canned goods, Indian corn, oats, pork, coffee, and print cloths being higher, petroleum lower, and cotton, anthracite coal, lumber, sugar, and various finished products of iron and steel unchanged. It is pointed out in *Bradstreet's* that the stronger position of prices late in the current year is shown by a relatively small number of decreases compared with three months ago, an almost equal number of increases in price, as well as of prices practically unchanged on October 1, compared with July 1 last. Out of 34 articles, products, etc., for which prices were higher on October 1 than on July 1, 16 are food staples, in addition to which are cotton, wool, hemp, flax, sheetings, pig iron, tinplates, coal, petroleum, rubber, and tobacco. The inference is drawn from the indicated tendency of prices to advance that low-water mark has been reached, and that whether the tide of trade is to continue to rise depends very largely upon ourselves.—*Bradstreet's*, October 17.

Gold at a Small Premium.—Gold commands a small premium. The most powerful force in business at present is a conservative timidity, and the foreign bankers, who have been offering for small percentage to insure people against a premium on gold until December, have made an easy and a sure profit out of prevalent apprehensions. From Kansas, Nebraska, and other States where the silver agitation is said to be strong, come orders by many bankers and business men to get them gold at a small premium, and there has also been some demand for hoarding from individuals in other States, who are afraid even of their own best judgment. With gold brought hither in large amounts by legitimate trade balances, and with every prospect that the movement will continue, business waits because the changes threatened are so serious that men are willing to face what they really consider a certain but moderate loss, rather than risk the incalculable consequences possible. Other men have a different temperament, and have begun to prepare for next month with confidence. But the tone of money-markets, and the general condition of business, are to a great extent determined by men who take counsel only of their fears. . . .

Continued shipments of gold from Europe, not including \$4,000,000 from Australia, now amount to \$59,250,000 since the movement began, of which \$52,250,000 has already arrived, and have not been arrested by measures taken by the great European banks.—*Dun's Review*, October 17.

Exports and Imports.—The one commercial change which, more than any other, insures better business in the near future is the excess of merchandise exports over imports. In September exports were \$85,098,594 and imports only \$50,825,705, and the excess of exports was \$34,272,889, in payment for which net imports of gold were \$34,249,183. Last year the excess of merchandise imports was \$6,765,257 in September and net exports of gold \$16,506,558. In the four principal classes exports increased \$20,641,134, more than half in

cotton. In two weeks of October the exports from New York have increased 30.6 per cent. against 31.2 in September, while imports have decreased 24 per cent. against 35.2 in September.

The heavy movement of grain is the cornerstone. After an increase of \$5,923,675 in exports of breadstuffs in September, there have been shipped the past week from Atlantic ports alone 2,134,774 bushels, flour included, and 4,203,845 in two weeks of October, against 3,510,271 bushels last year. A more important fact is that all available grain freights have been engaged for months ahead here and on the Pacific Coast. The Minister of Agriculture in India stated in Council on Thursday that distress was expected in a large part of India as the result of drouth, but importations of wheat from California would help to prevent actual famine. A high official of Russia now in this country confirms accounts of shortness in the Russian yield. Thus estimates that Europe will fall 100,000,000 bushels short of last year in supply of wheat are strongly supported, and while Department estimates of yield in this country are not credited, there is every reason to expect a remarkable foreign demand. Western receipts fall a little below last year's, and for two weeks have been 14,235,016 bushels against 15,084,483 last year. Wheat has advanced 4½ cents for the week and corn 2 cents.—*Dun's Review*, October 17.

Bank Clearings.—Bank clearings totals amounts to \$994,000,000 this week, 6 per cent. less than last week, 14.6 per cent. less than in the second week of October, 1895, and 28 per cent. less than in the corresponding week of 1892. The increase, as contrasted with the like period of 1894, is 4.6 per cent., and as compared with 1893, nearly 6.4 per cent.—*Bradstreet's*, October 17.

Business Failures.—Failures for eight days of October show liabilities of \$4,944,004 against \$3,925,599 in ten days last year, and \$3,821,937 in eleven days of 1894. Manufacturing were \$2,672,742 against \$1,536,365 last year, and \$1,793,636 in 1894, and trading were \$2,151,262 against \$2,185,534 last year, and \$1,996,636 in 1894. Failures for the week have been 328 in the United States against 263 last year, and 40 in Canada against 46 last year.—*Dun's Review*, October 17.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

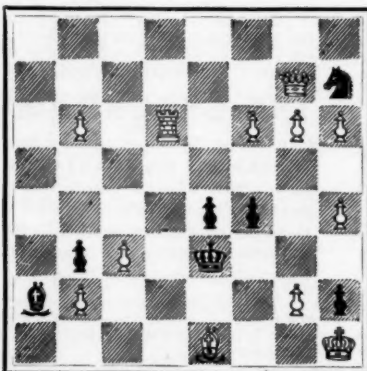
Problem 170.

BY EMILE PRADIGNAT.

(First Prize Amstader Weekblad Tourney.)

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on K 6; B on Q R 7; Kt on K R 2; Ps on K 5, K B 5, K R 7, Q Kt 6.



White—Twelve Pieces.

K on K R sq; Q on K Kt 7; B on K sq; R on Q 6; Ps on K B 6, K Kt 2 and 6, K R 4 and 6, Q B 3, Q Kt 2 and 6.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 167.

1. Kt-B 5 2. Q-B 3 ch 3. Kt-Q 6, mate
K x Kt K x B

A ten-cent lamp with the right chimney gives more light and less smell than a \$100 lamp with a wrong chimney.

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..... B-B 6, mate
2. K-Q 4 3. P-B 4, mate
1. K-Q 5 2. K-Q 4, must 3. Q-Kt 3, mate
..... Kt-B 7 ch 3. P-B 3, mate
1. Kt x Kt 2. K-Q 3 3. K-Q 5
..... P-B 4 ch 3. Q-K 7, mate
1. Kt-Q 5 2. K x Kt, must 3. Kt-Kt 3, answered by Kt-Q 5.

Correct solution received from the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.

Four wrong key-moves have been received: P x B, Queens, answered by K-K 4.

Q-K 3 P-B 4 ch Kt-Kt 3 dis. ch., and mate?
1. Kt-B 4 2. K-K 4 3. Oh, no! Kt-Kt 5.
Kt-Q 2 Kt-Kt 3 ch
1. K-B 4 2. P x Kt etc.

Kt-Kt 3, answered by Kt-Q 5.

C. F. Putney and Nelson Hald, Dannebrog, Neb., found No. 166.

The Budapest Tourney.

TSCHIGORIN LEADING THE MASTERS.

SIXTH ROUND.

Players.	Opening.	Moves.	Winner.
Maroczy vs. Albin.	Q. gam. dec.	43	M.
Popiel vs. Tarrasch.	K. B. gam.	41	T.
Noa vs. Winawer.	Ruy Lopez.	49	W.
Marco vs. Pillsbury.	Petroff.	52	P.
Janowski vs. Charousek.	Q. gam. dec.	76	J.
Tschigorin vs. Walbrodt.	Falkbeer.	27	T.

SEVENTH ROUND.

Players.	Opening.	Moves.	Winner.
Charousek vs. Tschigorin.	B. gam.	24	C.
Pillsbury vs. Janowski.	Q. gam. dec.	82	Dr.
Winawer vs. Marco.	K. B. gam.	56	W.
Tarrasch vs. Noa.	Q. gam. dec.	97	Dr.
Albin vs. Popiel.	French.	27	A.
Schlechter vs. Maroczy.	French.	25	Dr.

A Good Child

is usually healthy, and both conditions are developed by use of proper food. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant's food; so easily prepared that improper feeding is inexcusable and unnecessary.

EIGHTH ROUND.

Popiel vs. Schlechter.	K. B. gam.	46	P.
Noa vs. Albin.	Fianchetto.	97	Dr.
Maroczy vs. Tarrasch.	Ruy Lopez.	41	M.
Janowski vs. Winawer.	Ruy Lopez.	26	J.
Tschigorin vs. Pillsbury.	Four Knights.	36	Dr.
Walbrodt vs. Charousek.	Ruy Lopez.	85	Dr.

NINTH ROUND.

Pillsbury vs. Walbrodt.	Q. gam. dec.	42	P.
Winawer vs. Tschigorin.	Ruy Lopez.	98	Dr.
Tarrasch vs. Janowski.	Vienna.	31	T.
Albin vs. Maroczy.	Giucco Piano.	59	A.
Schlechter vs. Noa.	French.	87	Dr.
Maroczy vs. Popiel.	Four Knights.	54	M.

TENTH ROUND.

Noa vs. Maroczy.	Ruy Lopez.	72	N.
Maroczy vs. Schlechter.	Ruy Lopez.	34	S.
Janowski vs. Albin.	Fianchetto.	44	J.
Tschigorin vs. Tarrasch.	Ruy Lopez.	49	Ts.
Walbrodt vs. Winawer.	Ruy Lopez.	36	Wal.
Charousek vs. Pillsbury.	Vienna.	72	C.

STANDING OF PLAYERS AT THE TIME OF GOING TO PRESS.

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Tschigorin....	6½	2½	Maroczy....	4½	4½
Pillsbury....	6½	3½	Schlechter....	4½	4½
Winawer....	6½	3½	Tarrasch....	3½	5½
Charousek....	6	3	Maroczy....	3	6
Albin....	5	4	Noa....	3	7
Janowski....	5	4	Popiel....	1	8
Walbrodt....	5	4			

From the Nuremberg Tourney.

JANOWSKI'S GREAT GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

STEINITZ.	JANOWSKI.	STEINITZ.	JANOWSKI.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	23 B-K 4	R-Q Kt sq
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	24 K-R-K sq	K-R sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	25 B-Q 5	R-Q 2
4 Kt-B 3	B-K 2	26 R-K 4	R-Q 3
5 Q-B 2	Castles	27 Q-R-K sq	R(Q 3)-Kt 3
6 P-K 4	P x P	28 K-B sq (e)	P-Q R 3
7 Kt x P	Kt-B 3	29 P-R 4	P-Q R 4
8 B-K 3	Kt x Kt	30 P-R 5	R-K B sq
9 Q x Kt	P-B 4 (a)	31 P-R 6	Q x P
10 Q-Q 3	P-B 5	32 R x P	R(B)-Q Ktsq
11 B-Q 2	P-K 4	33 P x P ch	B x P
12 P x P	B-K Kt 5	34 R(B 4)-K 4	Q-R 8 ch
13 Q-Kt 3 (b)	Kt-Q 5	35 K-Q 2	K x P ch
14 Q-Q sq	B x Kt (c)	36 K-K 3	R-K B sq
15 P x B	R-B 4	37 P-B 3	Q-R 7
16 B-Q 3	R x P ch	38 B x R	Q x B
17 B-K 4	Q-Q 2	39 R-K R sq	P-R 3
18 B-B 3	P-B 4	40 R-K 5	R(B)-Q Kt sq
19 Q-Q 3	R-K sq	41 B-K 4	B x R
20 Castles	Q-R 5	42 R x P ch	K-K 2
21 K-Kt sq	B-B 3	43 Resigns (f)	
22 B x P (d)	R-K 2		

Notes from The Field, London.

(a) A fine move in conjunction with the subsequent P-K 4. Janowski plays with wonderful lucidity.

(b) If 13 B-B 3, then 13 ... Kt-Kt 5; 14 Q-K 4, B-K B 4, and wins. Janowski must have foreseen all these variations, which shows him to be a player of great depth of calculation.

(c) This hasty move spoils the combination. 14 ... R-B 4 would have given him a decisive advantage.

(d) White having had such a lucky escape (as it appears), should not have tempted fortune by the capture of a Pawn that opens the Q Kt file. If he wanted a Pawn, why not B x P ch?

(e) The following beautiful variation shows how far Steinitz looks into a game: Supposing he had played the tempting 28 ... B-B 7, the continuation might have been: 28 ... R x P ch; 29 B x R, R x B ch; 30 K x R, Kt-K 7 dis. ch., and mate must follow in a few moves.

(f) A grand game, which is equally creditable to winner and loser.

Women Chess-Players.

"Within the last few years, says *The Pall Mall Gazette*, the game of Chess has found much favor among women. There is the Ladies' Chess-Club in London, which, tho only in its second year, can already boast of 100 members. Another significant sign of the spread of Chess as a pastime among the fair sex is to be found in the fact that most notable Chess-gatherings are now patronized by an ever-increasing number of lady players. We rejoice at that, as we fully believe that the

A NEW Botanical Discovery

Which Will Prove a Blessing To Humanity.

THE WONDERFUL KAVA-KAVA SHRUB.



The Kava-Kava Shrub (*Piper Methysticum*.)

Of Special Interest to all Sufferers from Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pain in Back, Female Complaints and Irregularities, Blood Impurities, and other maladies caused by improper action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

A Free Gift of Great Value to You.

A short time ago our readers were made aware of a valuable new botanical discovery, that of the Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper methysticum*, found on the banks of the Ganges river in East India. From a medical standpoint this is perhaps the most important discovery of the century. The use of the Kava-Kava Shrub, like other valuable medical substances, opium and quinine, was first observed by Christian missionaries among the natives as a sovereign remedy for Kidney diseases. Speaking of the use of the Kava-Kava Shrub by the natives of India, Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great authority on these diseases, says:

"Intense heat and moisture of this tropical climate acting upon the decaying vegetation renders these low grounds on the Ganges the most unhealthy districts found anywhere. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system, and even the most robust constitutions yield to the deadly climatic influences. The Blood becomes deranged and the Urine is thick and dark-colored and loaded with the products of disease, which the Kidneys are vainly endeavoring to excrete from the system. Under these conditions the other organs become affected, and life hangs in the balance. Then when all the remedies of modern medical science fail, the only hope and harbor of safety are found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava shrub. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys and enables them to carry off the diseased products from the Blood. The Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates and the intense suffering and nausea are alleviated. Recovery sets in and the patient slowly returns to health."

Of all the diseases that afflict mankind, Diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and this being the case, it is but natural that the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub—Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys—is welcomed as a gift to suffering humanity.

Alkavis, which is the medical compound of the Kava-Kava Shrub, is endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe as a Sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick-Dust deposits, Rheumatism, Liver Disease, Female

Complaints, pain in back, and all diseases caused by impurities of the Blood, due to defective action of the Kidneys.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D.D., of Washington, D.C., Editor of the "Religious World," writes of the wonderful curative effects of Alkavis:

"For several years I was a sufferer from Kidney troubles, and could obtain no relief from physicians. I used various Kidney remedies but with no success. I had given up all hopes of ever recovering my health, until hearing of the marvelous cures effected by your Alkavis decided to try same. After using the first bottle I began to experience relief, and following up the treatment was permanently cured. I cheerfully recommend your excellent Alkavis to persons afflicted with Kidney and Rheumatic disorders as the best remedy known."

Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis, and was promptly cured of Kidney disease, and restored to health. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, West Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk river, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood. In such cases of disorders peculiar to women we do not care to publish testimonials at large, but ladies interested therein can obtain full information from a descriptive book which is furnished free by the importers of Alkavis. The good results of using this new botanical discovery in such cases are indeed most remarkable.

Dr. A. R. Knapp, a well-known surgeon and physician of Leoti, Kansas, voices the opinion of the doctors and writes:

"The case I ordered Alkavis for has improved wonderfully. I believe you have in Alkavis a complete specific for all Kidney troubles."

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured by Alkavis of Rheumatism, Kidney, and Bladder trouble of ten years' standing. He writes:

"I have been treated by all our home physicians without the least benefit. My bladder trouble became so troublesome that I had to get up from five to twelve times during the night to urinate. In fact, I was in misery the whole time and was becoming very dependent. . . . I have now used Alkavis and am better than I have been for five years. I know Alkavis will cure bladder and kidney trouble. . . . It is a wonderful and grand, good remedy."

And even more wonderful is the testimony of Rev. John H. Watson, of Sunset, Texas, a minister of the gospel in thirty years' service, stricken down at his post of duty by Kidney disease. He says:

"I was suddenly stricken down on the 23d of June with an acute attack of kidney trouble (uric acid gravel). For two months I lay hovering on the border line of life, and with the constant care of two excellent physicians, I only received temporary relief. My family physician told me plainly the best I could hope for was temporary respite. I might rally only to collapse suddenly or might linger some time. But the issue was made up, and as I had for years warned others to be ready, so now more than ever I must needs put my house in order and expect the end. Meantime I had heard of Alkavis and wrote to an army comrade (now principal of a college) who had tried it. He wrote me by all means to try it as it had made a new man of him. At the end of two months and then only able to sit up a little, I dismissed my physicians and began the use of Alkavis. In two weeks I could ride out in the carriage for a short time. The improvement has been . . . constant and steady. I am now able to look after my business. I feel I owe what life and strength I have to Alkavis. . . . I am fifty-five years old, have been a minister over thirty years, have thousands of acquaintances, and to every one of them who may be afflicted with any kind of kidney trouble, I would say, try Alkavis."

Another most remarkable case is Rev. Thomas Smith, of Cobden, Illinois, who passed nearly one hundred gravel stones under two weeks' use of this great remedy, Alkavis.

The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York City, so far are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its value that they will send a Large Case by mail free to Every Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Cystitis, Gravel, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all readers to send their name and address to the company, and receive the Large Case by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative power it is sent to you entirely free.

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patronage of women will greatly benefit the royal game and help to popularize the same. At the recent International Tournament at Nuremberg a number of English ladies were present, and these engaged in play against the Masters, when the latter were not more seriously occupied. The remarkable fact remains to be recorded that the result was not all one-sided, and it gives us pleasure to be able to produce, in proof of this assertion, a well-played game in which a lady successfully combated her opponent, one of the competitors in the tournament."

Four Knights' Game.

MISS FIELD.	SHOWALTER.	MISS FIELD.	SHOWALTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 B-Kt3	B-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 B x Kt	Kt P x B
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	25 B x P	B-B2
4 B-B4	B-B4	26 P-Q Kt3	R-Q2
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	27 QR-Ksq	Q-Q3
6 B-K Kt5	P-K R3	28 P-B4	P-B4
7 B-R4	P-K Kt4	29 Q x P	K-B3
8 B-Kt3	B-K Kt5	30 Q-K3	QR-K2
9 P-K R3	B x Kt	31 P-B3	P-K5
10 Q x B	Kt-Q5	32 P-B4	Kt P x P
11 Q-Qsq	P-K R4	33 Kt P x P	B-Kt3
12 Kt-Q5	Kt-K3	34 Q-Q2	P-K6
13 Castles	P-B3	35 Q-B3 ch	K-Kt3
14 Kt x Kt ch	Q x Kt	36 P-Q4	R-K5
15 P-Q B3	P-R5	37 B x R	B x P
16 B-R2	Kt-B5	38 B x P ch	K x B
17 Q-Kt4	K-K2	39 Q-Q3 ch	K-B3
18 K-R2	P-Q4	40 R x P	R-Kt sq
19 P x P	P x P	41 K R-K sq	Q-B4
20 B-Kt5	QR-Qsq	42 R-K6 ch	K-B2
21 Q-B3	P-Q R3	43 Q-R7 ch	R-Kt2
22 B-R4	P-Q Kt4	44 R-K7 ch	Resigns.

Hypnotism in Chess.

Most people do not believe that hypnotic power plays any part in the game of Chess. As long ago as 1857, when Morphy played Paulsen, the former played badly in the opening games of the match through the persistent concentration of his mind on the board during the entire game. In the later games, as if aware of his mistake, he withdrew his attention from the game when it was not his turn to move, and at once returned to his normal, beautiful, brilliant style of play. The theory of this was that Morphy, as a child of the South, was peculiarly susceptible to the stronger will of the Northern Paulsen, which the latter succeeded in imposing, unconsciously perhaps, on his more negative opponent as long as Mr. Morphy gave him the opportunity of doing so by dwelling continuously on the game.

How often we hear the expression, "I can't see anything to-day," or, "Somehow or other I can never play my game against so and so." In a recent game we noticed a strong player under apparently such "control" that he didn't seem to be able to play the game and could only make the simpler features of the play with an effort.

Our remedy for all this kind of thing is simply this: Take your attention from the game when it is not your turn to play, and then you will return to the examination of each new move with at least an approximately normal state of mind.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

Current Events.

Monday, October 12.

The Atlantic coast storm continues. . . . McKinley addresses two Pennsylvania delegations; Bryan makes four speeches in Minneapolis, one to women. . . . The session of the United States Supreme Court begins in Washington. . . . Conventions: International Typographical Union, Colorado Springs; Horseshoers' National Protective Association, New York. . . . The City National Bank of Tyler, Texas, fails.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt is said to have written a personal letter, to the effect that Russia, France, and England have reached a working agreement on the Armenian question. . . . The annual congress of the German Socialist Party opens in Liebfach. . . . American Ambassador Eustis says that Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, will be released by the French Government.

Tuesday, October 13.

McKinley addresses delegations from Pennsylvania and Ohio; Bryan speaks in St. Cloud, Duluth, and other Minnesota cities; Watson's throat is in such condition that he is unable to speak. . . . Conventions: International Cigarmakers, Detroit; Union Veteran Legion, Washington; International Association of Fire Underwriters, Niagara Falls; Commercial Travelers' Home Association, Binghamton, N. Y.; National Board of Steam Navigation, St. Louis; National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, Philadelphia.

Sir William Harcourt resigns the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons.

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. . . Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle, of San Francisco, are held in \$200,000 bail in London on the charge of shoplifting.

Wednesday, October 14.

A report that the American despatch-boat, *Bancroft*, had been ordered to force passage through the Dardanelles is denied by authority of President Cleveland. . . . The secretary of the Venezuelan Commission says that all facts necessary to a judgment have not been secured. . . . McKinley addresses delegations from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio; Bryan speaks at Iron Mountain, Escanaba, and other Michigan towns; Palmer and Buckner speak in Columbia, Tenn. . . . The Colorado Supreme Court decides that McKinley electors are entitled to the Republican emblem on the official ballot. . . . Republicans in the Seventh Kentucky district endorse Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge for Congress. . . . The Marine National Bank of Duluth, Minn., fails. . . . Conventions: Funeral Directors' Association of America, Boston; American Society of Municipal Improvements, Chicago; National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers, Cleveland.

Sir William Harcourt denies the report of his resignation as Liberal Party leader. . . . Madrid advises report General Castellanos in retreat after a battle in Cascorro.

Thursday, October 15.

McKinley addresses three delegations including one of Canton workmen; Bryan reaches Grand Rapids in his Michigan speaking tour. . . . Bank failures: Bank of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.; Second National Bank, Rockford, Ill. . . . The national convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew opens in Pittsburg, Pa.

The French Government releases P. J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter. . . . In commemoration of the visit of the Czar, the President of France will grant amnesty to 402 prisoners in Algeria and various French prisons.

Friday, October 16.

McKinley addresses delegations from West Virginia and Pennsylvania; Bryan makes 22 speeches in Michigan, reaching Lansing at night. . . . Receivers for the Bay State Gas Company are appointed by Judge Wales of the United States Court, in Wilmington, Del. . . . The Merchants Bank of Atlanta, Ga., and the Williamantic, Conn., Savings Institute close their doors. . . . It is reported that the Western rate-war is to be ended by the action of the Santa Fé system.

Advices from London are that a famine is imminent in British India. . . . The funeral of Archbishop Benson took place in Canterbury Cathedral. . . . Spanish troops are repulsed in the Philippine Islands. . . . The Czar and Czarina lay the foundation stone of the proposed Russian church at Homburg.

Saturday, October 17.

McKinley makes 20 speeches to delegations from various States at Canton; Bryan closes his Michigan campaign at Detroit. . . . Governor Altgeld of Illinois speaks in Cooper Union, New York. . . . United States District Attorney Clayton of Alabama, Democratic candidate for Congress, is removed by President Cleveland. . . . Snow falls in Chicago. . . . Henry E. Abbey, theatrical manager, dies in New York.

It is reasserted in London that Sir Julian Pauncefote has instructions which will lead to the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy.

Sunday, October 18.

McKinley entertains veteran Union generals who have been campaigning in the West. . . . An inch of snow falls in St. Lawrence county, New York.

An attempt is made to wreck a train bearing the King of Spain, Queen Regent, and members of the court.

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